



# DAILY REPORT

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### *Asia & Pacific*

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NAKASONE HOLDS NEW YEAR PRESS CONFERENCE

OW011405 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 2330 GMT 31 Dec 85

[New Year press conference by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone at his official residence in Tokyo; date not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [First reporter] Mr Prime Minister, happy new year. This year many big events in both domestic administration and foreign policy areas are scheduled. In this connection we would like to hear your views in the beginning of the year first.

[Nakasone] Happy new year! I wholeheartedly wish and pray that this year will be very happy and healthy for you, the people across the country, and a happy, good year for Japan.

My cabinet will work hard as a working cabinet this year again and I earnestly beg you for your encouragement and cooperation. This year is a year of big reforms in domestic administration: educational reform, tax reform, reform of the national railways, and some other important reforms. The cabinet intends to put its heart and soul into grappling with the reforms.

What I desire most ardently at the beginning of the year is to make this year a year of peace without war, a year in which disarmament is promoted, and a year in which significant advances can be made to abolish nuclear arms and rid the earth of them.

A U.S.-Soviet summit meeting has already been held and another one is scheduled for this year. I hope to render indirect cooperation to make it a fruitful one and help it steer in the direction of abolishing nuclear arms. Another issue concerns the world economy. Since last autumn there has been a slight change in the world's economic situation, prompting some quarters to voice concern over recession. If that happens, developing countries will be in big trouble. Of course, small and medium enterprises in our country will also face difficulties.

Therefore, we will take various steps to stimulate domestic demand so as not to let recession occur and will exert every possible effort in financial, fiscal, and other areas as well. I also intend to take suitable measures in various areas to help those sectors that are facing difficulties.

The 21st century is just around the corner and I think that Japan should make preparations for it this year. Therefore, with this year as the start, I intend to work with you to help Japan start into the 21st century. In this connection, I beg you for your cooperation.

[Second reporter] It appears that numerous diplomatic events are scheduled for this year. You are scheduled to pay an official visit to Canada on 12 January. Would you please tell us about your goals and views of your visit to Canada?

[Nakasone] I met with Canadian Prime Minister Mulroney in New York last year and we agreed to exchange visits. A summit will be held in Tokyo this time. As prime minister of the host nation, I must do my best to visit summit member states, have a better understanding of their conditions, and hold talks with major figures from both government and private circles in preparation for the summit. As I have not visited Canada yet, I intend to go there at all costs prior to the summit. In this connection, I have decided to pay a visit in January.



It is the coldest season in Canada now and the temperature goes down to minus 26 degrees Celsius at night. However, since this is an important mission, I am going anyway.

Above all, Japan and Canada are neighboring countries. In economy, our two countries can be complementary to each other and a great development has recently been made in trade. Good relations in this field should be further promoted. Moreover, on issues of peace and disarmament, Canada has its own special position and wants to cooperate with us. We have to consult with Canada on such issues and promote cooperation with each other in whatever we can do to abolish nuclear arms or promote disarmament. I think it is not only of necessity but also of great significance to hold talks on establishing such cooperative relations between the two countries.

Moreover, as Canada has been very enthusiastic about the promotion of GATT's new round and of free trade, it has cooperated with Japan in the so-called new GATT trade negotiations. It was Japan, the United States, and Canada who first promoted the new round. It is now supported on a global basis. This year, we have finally entered the stage of negotiations on GATT's various problems. In this connection, I intend to consult with Prime Minister Mulroney on major points of these problems.

As our two countries are located in the Pacific area, I want to discuss the problems that concern the Pacific area as a whole and the development of the area. Moreover, as Canada also faces the Atlantic, I plan to hold talks on issues concerning the cooperative relations between the Pacific and Atlantic countries.

[Third reporter] For the first time in 10 years, the Soviet foreign minister will come to Japan starting 15 January. I would like to ask Mr Prime Minister about your views on the prospects for future relations between Japan and the USSR. Moreover, Mr Prime Minister, you have stated that you yourself will visit the USSR if only the conditions improved. I would like to ask what the conditions are.

[Nakasone] I hope to further promote the friendly relations between Japan and the Soviet Union, so the two countries, as neighbors, can cooperate and get along with each other on a long-term, stable basis. Of course, there still exists one problem that cannot be avoided, namely, the territorial issue. For our part, we solemnly and consistently claim that we shall defend our national interests and our inherent rights. At the same time, bilateral relations cover a broad area, including economic and cultural cooperation, as well as fishery talks and timber transactions. In this connection, I want to try to create conditions for promoting extensive talks on these issues.

For the first time in a long while, Foreign Minister Shevardnadze will be visiting Japan, and I would like to extend my hearty welcome on his visit. In February, the party congress will be convened in the USSR. I would like to pay close attention to the progress of this congress, as well as to our dialogue with Foreign Minister Shevardnadze. I also hope to make the foreign ministerial talks between the two countries, which were arranged after much effort, a regular, annual occurrence. Since this is an important, basic mechanism for goodneighborliness and friendship, I hope that the two countries will faithfully implement it.

I think it will naturally be worth considering, depending on the situation in the development of relations between Japan and the Soviet Union, to invite Premier [as heard] Gorbachev to Japan, or that I visit Moscow if I happen to be invited. I would like to think about these things comprehensively after seeing various results stemming from Foreign Minister Shevardnadze's visit to Japan, and the development of the overall international situation following it.

[Fourth reporter] At the regular consultations, things may develop so far as to extend an invitation for General Secretary Gorbachev's visit to Japan. What do you think of such a development?

[Nakasone] I think it depends on their attitude, what remarks Foreign Minister Shevardnadze makes, and what atmosphere is created at the foreign ministerial talks. However, if the both sides desire friendship, I think it would be nice if an atmosphere were created, through mutual efforts, for promoting exchanges between the prime minister and the general secretary.

[Fifth reporter] At the end of last year, a scholar hinted that the USSR wanted to return two islands of our northern territories. I would like to ask the Prime minister's views on this. In addition, Mr Prime Minister, you have often mentioned comprehensive negotiations. Some people have taken this as the downgrading of the issue concerning the return of the northern territories in our diplomacy with the USSR. I would also like to ask your views on this.

[Nakasone] Regarding negotiations and restoration of diplomatic relations between Japan and the USSR, former Prime Minister Hatoyama paid a visit to the USSR and issued a joint declaration. Former Prime Minister Tanaka held talks with Mr Brezhnev, and we still solemnly feel the outcome of their talks. In later years, Soviet leaders made varied remarks on the issue. Thus, there had been various developments before the present situation came about.

Nevertheless, Japan has persisted in its idea that the territorial issue should be solved before a peace treaty could be concluded. This idea existed even in Mr Hatoyama's years, we have made no changes, and it should never be changed. The information about the return of two islands has not yet been confirmed. Besides, it is not an official statement. When former Foreign Minister Shigemitsu was informed of the return of two islands, the LDP at that time issued instructions that the return of just two islands would not do. Such was also the state of affairs at that time.

The idea has the support of all Japanese people. Moreover, the four islands are inherent Japanese territory. In this connection, we have solemnly made our claim clear, and it should be persistently maintained. This is what I think about the issue.

[Sixth reporter] Next, I would like to ask a question about the Tokyo summit. What do you think of the basic attitude to the summit, and about the major topics for discussion? Are you considering a visit to the United States prior to the summit? I would like to ask your views on these two points.

[Nakasone] I think the Tokyo summit will turn out to be a very important international conference. It can be called either an international conference or a meeting of top leaders. Anyway, it will be a meeting of great significance. Since the international monetary policy was implemented in October or November last year, there have been delicate changes in the world economy, and it has been mentioned in various countries that there is fear of a business recession. In this connection, every possible effort should be made through cooperation among various countries, to prevent the world economy from falling into stagnation or recession. The Tokyo summit will be the first meeting of the leadership of various countries held for this purpose.

As such, the Tokyo summit will discuss the views held by member nations and the cooperation they can render, and what type of cooperative relationships they can set up with developing countries and debtor nations. Since it will be the first summit held at a time when the world economy has begun to gradually change, it will be the focus of world attention.

I have long been saying that it is important to lower the interest rates, and that I shall tackle this task in cooperation with other countries. This will surface as one of the topics to be discussed at the summit, I think. Another topic will be how we should deal with the monetary issue on a long-term, stable basis. In my view, the fixed rate system or European-style, so-called wider-buffer system is not suitable as far as Japan is concerned. I do not mean, however, that the value of the yen or the dollar should be allowed to fluctuate wildly, or remain in an unstable state. What should be done to keep the currency situation in balance with the economic forces at work? What can be done by the policy-making authorities and the national banks of member countries, through cooperation in this area? These will be among the important issues for the summit to consider. I believe that the world is paying great attention. We are at an important juncture, I think. The debt issue involving developing countries resurfaces when the economy slows down.

In addition, there is the possibility of Mr Reagan and Mr Gorbachev having their second summit right after the Tokyo summit. I expect it will take place before the off-year elections in the United States -- probably between the Tokyo summit and this summer. In this sense, the Tokyo summit will prove to be an important forum for promoting peace and disarmament, and for the free world to strengthen its unity. For all these reasons, the Tokyo summit will draw great attention. Furthermore, it will be the second summit for us in Asia. Consequently, we hope that there will be some grand-scale discussion about cooperation between the Pacific civilization and the Atlantic one, or the creation of a new civilization. I therefore believe that the Tokyo summit will be of very important significance and, as prime minister of the host nation, I shall do my best to obtain the cooperation of other nations.

[Eighth reporter] Do you have any plans to visit the United States before the Tokyo summit?

[Nakasone] I have no plan at the moment. I shall have to wait and see how things develop. It should be noted that the Diet will be in session then; I shall first have to obtain the approval of the diet before leaving the country for such a visit. I shall have to wait and see; it may become necessary for me to make the visit and I cannot rule it out now. At any rate, I shall have to be excused by the Diet, if I ever find it necessary to make the visit.

[Ninth reporter] Next, in the nation's relations with China, there seem to be some problems, such as the prime minister's visit to the Yasukuni Shrine and exports to that country. Would you comment on this year's prospects for Sino-Japanese relations?

[Nakasone] I think that our relations with China are in very good shape. While there have been such problems as the Yasukuni Shrine and trade imbalance, there have been no changes at all in this main flow of development. I am confident of it.

This year, through the cooperation of the 21st Century Committee members in the two countries, a center for youth exchange programs will finally open in Beijing.

Regarding our efforts to further strengthen friendship, General Secretary Hu Yaobang produced his 4-point view last year. I sympathize with, and support, that view. Japan will also pursue policies along the lines he set. One of the important points to be remembered in this respect is for either country to respect and refrain from hurting the feelings of the people of the other, that both Japan and China must try not to hurt the national feelings of the other. I feel we should keep this in mind while proceeding with whatever we do in our relations with China.

Next, regarding the issue of trade imbalance, I believe this is a temporary phenomenon, caused in part by the influx of capital and durable goods, under the rapid economic expansion undertaken by the Chinese authorities. As much as \$2 million worth of durable goods such as television sets and automobiles, have been shipped to that country. The Chinese Government is currently implementing adjustment measures to restrict imports of such things as television sets and cars, in an effort to correct the imbalance.

Meanwhile, we have been trying to increase our imports from China. Last year, we showed them our plans to sharply increase oil and coal imports in long-term contracts.

Industries in this country first saw difficulties in carrying out the proposed increases. We beseeched -- and obtained -- their cooperation, however, and took the measure in order to lay foundations on which to gradually build expanded equilibrium in the future. Thus, there have been no changes at all in the basic line of friendship and cooperation, and of further strengthening it. In addition, I find it quite natural that both sides firmly carry on their fundamental awareness and resolve that Japan and China never wage war against each other again.

[Tenth reporter] The next question is about other parts of Asia, including possible new developments in North-South relations in the Korean Peninsula, and the scheduled Philippines presidential election, which appears to involve destabilizing factors. Would you comment on your foreign policy plans concerning the Southeast Asian nations and Asian nations in general?

[Nakasone] I visited the ASEAN nations and such south Asian nations as India and Pakistan. Our Asian policy is directed at the Korean Peninsula and China in Northeast Asia, and to the ASEAN countries and the south Asian nations, such as India and Pakistan. It should also be noted that Papua New Guinea is very close to ASEAN. In addition, there are the South Pacific islands, including the former Palau Islands. While paying full consideration to all these countries, we would like to further promote friendship with the ROK in particular, a country nearest to us and with which relations are important. In doing so, we fully respect the ROK's position. The ROK is hosting the Asian Games this year and the Olympics in 1988. We shall render full cooperation to make them a success. We are hoping that the North-South dialogue will make further progress, and that tension between the two parts of Korea will be eased. We appreciate President Chon Tu-hwan's initiatives to that end very highly.

Regarding our relations with China, I have already expressed my view.

As for ASEAN nations, many of them would directly be exposed to the consequences of an economic recession. With this in mind, I would like to fully discuss problems with ASEAN leaders, whenever major economic changes occur, so that we can enjoy coexistence and coprosperity.

As for south Asian nations, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi recently visited Japan; with President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan, we exchange letters from time to time, and sometimes meet in New York. Their countries are in a very important region which continues to make improvements. What is called SAARC has been formed as a south Asian organization. Both Japan and those nations are in Asia; in the case of Pakistan in particular, its location is very important in a settlement of the Afghan issue. For all these reasons, we would like to keep close contacts with them.

Generally, I feel that we are entering an era in which Asian nations will increase their awareness, conscious of their solidarity as a whole.



[Eleventh reporter] Turning to domestic issues, this year is the Year of the Tiger, and the political world seems to anticipate a jinx that the Year of the Tiger is a wild one. How would you define 1986 in the domestic area?

[Nakasone] Last year, we saw a lucky tiger -- the Hanshin Tigers [winner of the 1985 Japan series in professional baseball]. Proverbially, the tiger runs a thousand ri's a day. So, I would like to see Japan continuing as a vigorous, energetic nation. On the other hand, there is also a proverbial warning against stepping on the tail of the tiger. I think that one should be careful not to step on the tail of the tiger. Anyway, I hope that this year is a good year, full of vitality. My impression is that those who were born in the year of the ox or tiger are mostly full of vigor.

[Twelfth reporter] What do you mean by the tail of the tiger, which you have said should not be stepped on? [laughter]

[Nakasone] Well, I wonder what it could mean. Please refer your question to the tiger. [laughter]

[Fifteenth reporter] Your term of office as LDP president is going to expire this year. In this connection, people talk about a third election or extension of your term. What do you think?

[Nakasone] As I already said at a press conference following the cabinet reshuffle last year, the party president should abide by party rules. I shall fully abide by party rules; I want to abide by them and I must abide by them. The term is drawing to a close. That is why I formed the present very hard working cabinet, in the hope of effecting an even greater advance in the wake of the former hard working cabinet. This is my view regarding this issue.

[Sixteenth reporter] Apart from the issue of a third term for you, at least there is no doubt that this is the year when you are going to give the finishing touches to the so-called Nakasone politics. I suppose that you are now gradually beginning to concern yourself with the succession. What are the qualities you think your successor should have? Do you hope that a successor would carry on the Nakasone politics?

[Nakasone] There are many competent persons in the LDP. It is a party crowded with capable people. The party has so many competent persons that I do not have to worry about who should be my successor. However, continuity of policies, important policies in particular, and stability are important for the Government, because it requires external reliability. We should naturally be careful not to impair political stability and foreign trust. I am putting particular emphasis on administrative reform, which is a huge task to be carried on by the next or even subsequent generations. In this sense, I am convinced that, for some time, all the cabinets following mine should make serious efforts to implement the programs based on recommendations by the Ad Hoc Research Council on Administrative Reform and by the Reform Promotion Council, both headed by Mr Doko.

[Seventeenth reporter] Mr Prime Minister, you have just said that the LDP is full of competent persons. As a matter of immediate interest, however, it is expected that the LDP would hold its presidential election this fall, although we cannot say anything definite yet in this regard. At any rate, those called new leaders, including Mr Miyazawa, Mr Abe, and Mr Takeshita are now moving toward this goal. We wonder who will be chosen as your successor among these three prospective candidates. May I ask your views on these three persons, their political capabilities and their expected policies?



[Nakasone] They are all my colleagues and we all belong to the same party. Therefore, we have close contacts and friendly ties. I think that they all have their own unique, distinguished characters. However, it is not my job, but yours' as reporters, to characterize them in detail. Politicians improve themselves by always being exposed to criticism from reporters and commentators. They also get stimulation and encouragement from the masses. Therefore, it would not be my place to try to assess them in detail. At any rate, there is no doubt that they are all distinguished persons of fine character.

[Reporter] Please let me rephrase the question. What do you think are the most important requirements of a prime minister of this country?

[Nakasone] I think that the prime minister should devote himself to politics heart and soul. He should devote his thoughts to, and act in the interests of, the nation and of world peace. I think that the prime minister needs to have this sincerity and the ability to act.

[Eighteenth reporter] I would like to ask about dissolving the Diet, the right which exclusively belongs to the prime minister. I expect that your answer will be that you are not thinking of dissolving the Diet. However, it is possible that you will naturally play your ace when you face a situation in which important bills fail to pass the Diet, or a no confidence motion is presented. What do you think? In this connection, I remember that you once said that you find it difficult to overcome the earthly temptation to dissolve the Diet. Do you still have this earthly temptation?

[Nakasone] I said that I was not considering dissolving the Diet. I hope that you will take my word at face value.

[Nineteenth reporter] Toward the end of last year, you reshuffled the cabinet. Criticizing the new cabinet, the opposition parties say that it is as fragile as glass. They say that they will continue to pursue the policy of confrontation with the government's hawkish position in overhauling postwar politics. They also say that the new cabinet is pronuclear, that is, it is for nuclear arms. Concerning the distribution of Diet seats, the ruling party barely maintains a majority in the House of Representatives. We expect a very rigid confrontation between the ruling and opposition parties this year over the upcoming elections. What measures are you considering to deal with the opposition parties?

[Nakasone] I think that we face a very stern situation in the Diet. Sharp differences of view and priorities will increasingly appear between the ruling and opposition parties as important bills are presented to the Diet. In the forthcoming regular Diet session, we shall present many important bills, creating the possibility of deep difference of view, say, on the question of the Japan National Railways and education. On the question of redistribution of the Lower House seats, however, we should speedily resolve the issue, as both ruling and opposition parties have pledged to do so to the Lower House speaker. I believe that we should avoid excessive confrontation on this issue. All our Diet debate should take place before the people. Through the debate, we shall clearly show the people whose position is better and where they differ, as well as what their respective positions are. This is important. This is the way the Diet should operate. Therefore the Diet should be open all year round, and all committees should avoid taking a recess. The Diet should thus try to provide the people with opportunities to fully hear their arguments. In this way, the Diet can use its money effectively. I would like to have the Diet operate in such a reasonable manner. Wherever they agree, they should actively cooperate. Where they do not agree, they should talk it out. In the final analysis, however, the Diet operates under a majority rule.

Therefore, proceedings of each committee session should be shown to the people so that they know which side has won the vote, and by what margin. Parliamentary politics denies violence and the use of force. In making a decision, it ultimately relies on a vote. I would like to have as smooth and realistic parliamentary politics as the United States and Britain. Of course, Japan has its unique conditions and its own parliamentary traditions. We should respect them. But the essence of parliamentary politics lies in the assurance that views are exchanged before the people, that the people hear the debate in the Diet, that final decisions are made by a vote, not by violence or the use of force, and that members of parliament follow them once final decisions are reached. This is the essence of parliamentary politics. Therefore, I would like to see the Diet run strictly by this rule.

[First reporter] We have run out of time, and we would like to end this press conference now.

[Nakasone] Thank you very much.

ABE PREPARES TO PRESS USSR ON TERRITORIAL ISSUE

OW020543 Tokyo KYODO in English 0538 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 2 KYODO -- Japan will urge the Soviet Union to make concessions on the territorial problem between the two countries when Foreign Ministers Shintaro Abe and Eduard Shevardnadze meet in Tokyo during the latter's visit to Japan January 15-19, a Japanese Government source said Thursday. Japan will not agree to issue a joint communique if the Soviet Union does not reconfirm the 1973 statement issued by Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev and Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, the source said.

The statement referred to the presence of "unresolved problems" between the two countries and Japan believes they include the territorial issue over four small Soviet-occupied islands northeast of Hokkaido. The Soviet Union denies the presence of a territorial problem between the two countries.

Shevardnadze will be the first Soviet foreign minister to visit Tokyo in a decade. The previous bilateral foreign ministerial meeting was held in Moscow in 1976.

Tokyo has also been asking Moscow to allow former Japanese inhabitants of the four islands -- Kunashiri, Etorofu, Habomais and Shikotan -- to visit their ancestors' graves. Japan will reject a Soviet proposal for resuming the bilateral science and technology cooperation committee unless the Soviet Union accepts the request for grave visits, according to the source.

Japan shut down the committee as part of its sanctions against the Soviet Union over Moscow's policy toward Poland.

Abe and Shevardnadze are scheduled to have three rounds of talks on the territorial issue, economic and technological cooperation between the two countries. East-West relations, the Korean situation and the conflict in Indochina are some international problems expected to be taken up during the ministerial meetings.

Shevardnadze is also to meet Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. While Abe has said he plans to visit the Soviet Union within this year to set the foreign ministerial meeting on a regular basis, Nakasone also expressed his readiness to go to Moscow, depending on the outcome of the upcoming Abe-Shevardnadze meetings.

TEXT OF KIM IL-SONG'S NEW YEAR ADDRESS

SK010518 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0500 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] Pyongyang January 1 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song made a New Year address on January 1, 1986, the full text of which reads:

Dear comrades, fellow countrymen, brothers and sisters,

Having left another brilliant mark on the road of the historic march towards modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea, we are greeting a hopeful New Year, 1986.

On the threshold of the year 1986 which will shine with a new victory and glory, I extend warm congratulations and greetings to all our people, our brothers in the South, our compatriots in Japan and all the Koreans abroad, who are working hard for the building of socialism, for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, and for the prosperity of the country and the nation.

The year 1985 was a very eventful year when the 40th anniversaries of the liberation of the country and the foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea were celebrated with national joy.

In celebration of these anniversaries, the whole party and all the country vibrated with great revolutionary enthusiasm, and a brilliant victory on all fronts of socialist construction was achieved. Last year, in the atmosphere of soaring revolutionary enthusiasm, the strength of our party increased, the political and ideological unity of the whole society became solidier, the socialist system in our country became consolidated further, and its superiority and vitality were demonstrated clearly. Moreover, the party members and other working people placed unprecedented trust in the party and acquired a thoroughly revolutionary fighting spirit and way of life. The political forces of our revolution grew stronger, and this is the most valuable success we achieved last year.

Last year, in hearty response to the party's militant call, our people pressed ahead with their socialist economic construction, and thus increased production and further strengthened the foundations of the socialist, independent national economy. By their creative labour and devoted struggle, our heroic working class and the rest of the working people carried out successfully the tremendous tasks set by the party for industry, agriculture and all other sectors of the national economy, erected a large number of great monumental structures which show the great capabilities of the independent economy, and built more than 80 modern factories and enterprises and workshops and put them into operation. As a result the internal structure of the national economic sectors improved towards perfection, the independence of the national economy increased further, and its production capacity grew to a considerable extent.

In a high, revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, the workers of Yongsong and Nakwon who are always faithful to the party's call produced a 10,000-ton power press and a large oxygen plant excellently by designing them themselves and using their own techniques. In this way they contributed greatly to strengthening the foundations of our independent national economy and to opening a new prospect of economic construction.



Bravely overcoming the difficulties in their way and boldly adopting various new methods of civil engineering, the valiant builders of the Nampo barrage completed the construction of the locks, spillways and other major structures. The courageous builders of the northern railway pressed ahead with the project by displaying their youthful resource and gallantry to the full and basically completed the roadbed for the whole length of the new railway.

The great exploits which were performed by our heroic working class and courageous young builders last year will remain recorded brilliantly in the annals of our socialist construction.

Last year a great success was also made in the development of socialist culture. In the field of education we established 18 new universities and colleges which enable us to improve the training of our technical cadres. In the sphere of scientific research many valuable achievements were made for the development of the economy and technology in our country. Successes were also made in literature and art and physical culture and sports, splendid successes which encourage our people and give them pleasure.

Looking back with pleasant joys on the year 1985 which was marked with soaring political enthusiasm and innovations, I extend warm thanks to our workers, farmers, soldiers, working intellectuals and all the rest of the people for the brilliant feats they performed on all fronts of socialist construction. The objective of our struggle is to model the whole of society on the *chuche* idea by implementing the magnificent programme put forward by the sixth congress of the party. This year, under the revolutionary banner of the *chuche* idea, we must carry out the line of three revolutions -- ideological, technical and cultural--and thus achieve a greater victory in the revolutionary struggle and construction work.

If we are to press ahead with the revolution and construction successfully, we must strengthen the party and consolidate our revolutionary ranks. To strengthen the party steadily and increase its leadership role is the basic factor in all our victories. We must strengthen the organizational and ideological unity of the entire party based on the *chuche* idea and fully establish the party's leadership system. All the cadres and other party members must unite closely behind the party Central Committee, defend the party's line and policies staunchly and work hard to carry them out.

Our revolutionary ranks will be unbreakable when the party makes itself a harmonious whole with the masses of people. All the party organizations must work efficiently with different sections of the masses on the basis of the revolutionary mass line, and thus rally all the people closely behind the party and strengthen our revolutionary ranks in every way. This year we shall have to mobilize the working people's creativity properly and step up socialist economic construction. This year, in economic construction, we must work hard to carry out the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction set by the party and give priority to the development of the key industries and railway transport in particular.

A rapid development of the key industries and railway transport is urgently required for our economic progress at the moment. This is the way to strengthen the country's economic foundations, accelerate production and construction in all fields of the national economy and bring about a decisive turn in achieving the long-term objectives of socialist economic construction. We must increase state investments and concentrate our efforts in the mining, metallurgical and power industries and railway transport so as to reinforce the material and technical foundations in these sectors, sharply increase the production of minerals, coal. Iron and steel and electric power and ease the strain on railway transport.

This year we must also continue to pay close attention to improving the people's standard of living. With the progress of socialist construction the working people's material and cultural needs are increasing daily, but we are not satisfying them. Taking care of their lives in a responsible manner is an important mission of our party and people's government, and our building socialism aims, in the long run, at providing the people with a happy life.

This year and in the next few years we shall have to make great efforts to develop light industry for a decisive increase in the production of various kinds of consumer goods, and boost agricultural and seafood production more rapidly so as to provide the people with a richer and more prosperous life.

Our important task at present is to step up the technical revolution. Through a powerful technical revolution we can develop the productive forces, increase the country's economic power, free the working people from difficult and labour-consuming work and provide them with an independent and creative life. Without carrying out the technical revolution, it would be impossible to succeed in our immediate economic construction, follow the world trend of rapid economic progress which is based on the latest achievements of science and technology, still less, build socialism and communism successfully.

The technical revolution is the key to economic development in our country today. Pressing ahead with the technical revolution is a sure guarantee for the nation's economic progress and national prosperity. The whole party, the whole country and all the people must work hard for the technical revolution and effect a new turn in technical progress in our country.

The important task of the technical revolution at present is to solve successfully the scientific and technical problems in the chuche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy. By pressing ahead with the technical revolution we have to innovate technology for the development and use of the resources of raw materials, fuel and power, and develop the mechanical engineering, electronic and automation industries quickly, and, on this basis, modernize technical equipment of the national economy, and put production and management activities on a new scientific basis.

In order to carry out the technical revolution successfully it is essential to intensify scientific research and push forward a mass technical innovation campaign. We must increase the sense of responsibility and role of the scientists and technicians, improve their training, strengthen creative cooperation between them and the workers in all sectors of the national economy, and encourage the broad masses to take an active part in the technical innovation campaign.

We should actively introduce advanced science and technology by widely carrying on cooperation and exchange with other countries in this sector.

Efficient administration of scientific and technological work is the way to succeed in the technical revolution. We must make an accurate plan for scientific and technological progress, increase state efforts to provide for this development, and organize the prompt introduction of the achievements of scientific research in production. All the party organizations must tackle the technical revolution as the party's important strategic line, and work effectively to enlist the scientists, technicians and broad sections of the working people in this revolution.

The most pressing task facing our nation today is to reunify the country. Last year a vigorous struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country developed on a nationwide scale.



Youth and students and people of all strata in South Korea, in spite of all manner of oppression and persecution, fought bravely for national sovereignty and reunification, for the right to live and democratic freedom, under the slogans of "National reunification", "The people's liberation" and "Winning of democracy". Greeting the New Year, I extend my compatriotic support and encouragement to the South Korean youth and students and the people in all walks of life in their just patriotic struggle. Last year, our party and the government of the republic made every effort to ease the tension in the Korean peninsula and hasten the reunification of the country.

Thanks to our positive and untiring efforts, last year, the North-South economic and Red Cross talks were held on several occasions, and there were preliminary contacts for North-South parliamentary talks. On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the country, Red Cross art troupes and home-visiting groups were exchanged between the North and the South for the first time in the past 40 years since the division of the nation. The fact that talks in different fields between North and South were held and that people visited Pyongyang and Seoul, though on a small scale, gave pleasure to our fellow countrymen, and this stimulated the aspiration for national reunification throughout the country.

Our country must be reunified in accordance with the desire of the entire Korean nation, on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity which were manifested in the historic July 4 North-South joint statement.

This year, too, our party and the government of our republic, in the spirit of the July 4 North-South joint statement, will strive to dispel misunderstanding and distrust and remove confrontation between the North and the South and to implement our reasonable plan for peaceful reunification through dialogues and negotiations. We will make efforts not only to bring about good results of the economic and Red Cross talks now under way but also to open parliamentary talks as soon as possible, and also North-South summit talks.

If dialogues between North and South are to be successful, both sides must have a proper attitude towards them. Because dialogues are held in order to improve the North-South relations and settle the question of national reunification, both the North and the South must approach the negotiations from the common standpoint and with good intentions to reunify the country into one Korea. The negotiations between the North and the South must, on no account, be used as a means to finalize national division, deceive the people or mislead the public opinion for an ulterior political purpose. These dialogues must serve only the purpose of reunification. This year both the North and the South will have to make sincere efforts to narrow down their differences and to find common grounds with a pure intention to reunify the country as soon as possible.

If the talks between the North and the South are to be successful, the tension between them must be eased. To this end, both sides must first refrain from military exercises directed against the other party to the dialogues. Talking face to face while conducting military exercises against the other side is not appropriate to the occasion. It will result in aggravating the tension and widening national division. In the atmosphere of growing tensions and hovering danger of war, talks cannot proceed smoothly and successfully. If it really values the talks, the South Korean side must refrain from actions which cast shadows on the conference table, and the North and the South must endeavour to create environment favourable to negotiations.

In order to settle the fundamental question relating to the peaceful reunification of Korea our Republic, the United States and South Korea must hold tripartite talks.

The United States is a real signatory to the Korean Armistice Agreement and the main factor which, in high military command in South Korea, increases the tension. It is imperative, therefore, that tripartite talks should be held with the participation of the United States so as to replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and adopt a nonaggression declaration between the North and the South. This will ease the tension in our country and create the conditions and environments for the peaceful reunification of the country. The United States should give up its anachronistic "two Koreas" policy and, with reason, accept our proposal for the tripartite talks. We will make patient efforts to effect the proposal for the tripartite talks, which, for its correctness, enjoys the positive support of all the Korean people and the progressive people throughout the world.

This year, too, all the Koreans in the North, in the South and overseas must solidly unite under the banner of national reunification and fight, with concerted effort, to hasten the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. Last year, the international solidarity for our revolution was further strengthened, and a great change took place in the international situation.

Thanks to the correct foreign policy and positive foreign activities of our party and the government of our republic, the bonds of friendship and soliarity with the fraternal socialist countries, non-aligned nations, communist and workers' parties and progressive parties of many countries in the world were further cemented, and militant ties with them were strengthened. In particular, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of fatherland liberation and the 35th anniversary of the participation of the Chinese People's Volunterrs in the Korean War, our relations of traditional friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and China, our fraternal neighbours, further developed in depth. Today our people have close comrades-in-arms and friends in all parts of the world, and our people's struggle for socialist construction and national reunification is enjoying active support and encouragement from the people throughout the world.

I offer my thanks and new year greetings to the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries, non-aligned nations and all other countries, who are actively supporting and encouraging the revolutionary cause of our people.

The most pressing question in international politics at present is to prevent a new world war, a thermonuclear war, and to safeguard world peace and security. Owing to the ever-increasing imperialist moves of aggression and war, the international situation is being aggravated to the critical point, and the danger of another world war, thermonuclear war, is hovering heavily over the globe. To remove the danger of nuclear war and defend peace is a solemn task of our time and a unanimous aspiration of mankind.

The Soviet-U.S. summit talks held in Geneva, Switzerland, last year, discussed the question of nuclear disarmament and of the prevention of a nuclear war as the main item on the agenda, confirmed jointly that a nuclear war must not break out, and reached, on principle, to a series of agreements. We hope that the result of the Soviet-U.S. summit talks will exert a favourable influence upon preventing a nuclear war and defending world peace.

In order to prevent a thermonuclear war and defend world peace, all the peace-loving people of the world must, in solid unity, fight to check and frustrate the imperialist moves for arms buildup and a nuclear war and effect nuclear arms reduction and the complete abolition of nuclear weapons.

Today a powerful campaign to create nuclear-free, peace zones is developing in many parts of the world including northern Europe and the Balkan peninsula. It is winning active support and sympathy from the broad sections of people around the world. We deem it necessary for all the peace-loving people to fight, with greater enthusiasm, to create and expand nuclear-free, peace zones in many regions of the world.

At present the Korean peninsula is the place of the greatest danger of nuclear war. Nowhere in the world are different types of nuclear weapons deployed so densely as in South Korea. South Korea is the most dangerous hotbed of nuclear war. If a nuclear war breaks out in the Korean peninsula, it can easily become a global thermonuclear war.

It is only when all nuclear weapons and the U.S. troops are withdrawn from South Korea that the source of nuclear war can disappear and a durable peace be maintained on the Korean peninsula and that not only the Korean people but the peoples of our neighbouring countries and the rest of the world can live in peace.

All the Korean people must join as one in a nation-wide fight to force the nuclear weapons and U.S. troops out of South Korea and make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free, peace zone. Whether or not the United States pulls out its nuclear weapons and troops from South Korea will clearly prove how it accepts the spirit of the agreement of the Soviet-U.S. summit talks that a nuclear war must not be fought. The United States must take a step without delay to withdraw its nuclear weapons and troops from South Korea in the spirit of the agreement reached by the Soviet-U.S. summit talks.

This year the Non-aligned Movement will mark its 25th anniversary, and the ninth summit conference of its member nations will be held in Zimbabwe. The non-aligned countries should make every effort to defend the unity and solidarity of this movement and to strengthen and develop it still further under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence. The main task of the Non-aligned Movement is to oppose domination and subjugation and let all its member nations advance independently. These nations must frustrate imperialist manoeuvres for aggression and intervention, firmly maintain chajusong and energetically advance on the road of independence and sovereignty. The road of independence and sovereignty is the only just way to uphold national dignity and achieve the prosperity of the country.

The independence and sovereignty of a country and a nation can be complete when it is based on economic independence as well as political sovereignty. If the developing countries including those of the non-alignment are to building fully independent, sovereign states. They must achieve economic independence. To this end, they must mobilize their own efforts and resources to the maximum and, at the same time, undertake South-South cooperation on the principle of collective self-reliance. South-South cooperation will have to start in the agricultural sector in order to solve the problem of self-sufficiency in food, the most pressing question for the developing countries at the moment, and in other fields where the need is really urgent and where cooperation is feasible. And then this cooperation should be extended gradually while solving problems one by one.

This year, too, our party and the government of our republic will further develop friendly and cooperative relations with the socialist countries and non-aligned nations, aligned nations and other progressive countries throughout the world, holding high the banner of independence, friendship and peace, and will resolutely fight for peace and against war, in firm unity with all the peace-loving people of the world. Our revolutionary cause is just and the road ahead of our people is bright. Our people who are fighting in the just cause under the leadership of the party, will always emerge victorious.

Let all of us fight dynamically to achieve greater victories in socialist construction and hasten the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, united closely behind the party Central Committee, under the unfurled banner of the chuche idea.

#### ANJU MINING COMPLEX COMPLETES CONSTRUCTION

SK251013 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 25 Dec 85

[Text] Pyongyang December 25 (KCNA) -- Several shaft pits have been constructed at the Anju District coal mining complex, a leading coal production base of the country. The tunnelling of pits with a total length close to 20,000 metres, including shafts extending hundreds of metres, has been completed in the Chongnam and Hwapung Districts to lift the production capacity of the complex 2.4 times. The coal mine builders have carried out in two or three years the projects which would have taken more than ten years at ordinary pace. Coal deposits of more than dozen billion tons lie buried in the Anju District, the central western part of the country.

Tens of large coal mines have been built in the place where a few insignificant cutting faces could be found before liberation. Over the last few years, a number of shaft and slope pits have been constructed and new coal mines including the Samchonpo, Chilli and Yonpung went into operation. The proportion of mechanised work in excavation have risen 5.4 times and coal output 5.3 times during the last ten years. Coal output more than trebled in the period of the second 7-year plan (1978-1984). The complex excavates in 8 hours what was cut in a whole year in the district in the preliberation days under the Japanese imperialist colonial rule. The coal-cutting target for this year is 50 per cent up on last year's. The annual coal output in the district will hit the 70 million-100 million ton mark in the future.

#### PRODUCTION OF KIM CHAEK STEEL COMPLEX INCREASES

SK210431 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 20 Dec 85

[Text] Pyongyang December 20 (KCNA) -- The production of rolled steel is on the increase at the Kim Chaek iron and steel complex. In the recent four months the rolled steel output showed a 7 percent gain over the previous figure. This year the complex has turned out 70,000 tons of rolled steel outside the plan. The complex has a rolling mill with a production capacity of one million tons. Cold and hot rolled steel of various standards produced there is exported to many countries. It is popular for its good quality.

Automation, remote control and industrial TV have been introduced into the production processes of the mill. Before the liberation of the country the complex had produced only pig iron. Today the production at the complex has increased 167 times in pig iron compared with 1949, the year before the war, and 670 times in steel as against 1959.

Very bright is the prospect for the development of the Kim Chaek iron and steel complex. An expansion project is now going on vigorously at the complex to increase the steel production capacity to six million tons. The Musan mining complex with a huge deposit of iron ore estimated to be thousands of millions of tons supplies this giant metallurgical base with a sufficient amount of raw material.



NODONG SINMUN BLAMES SOUTH FOR DIALOGUE IMPASSE

SK241114 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Text] Pyongyang December 24 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN Tuesday carries a commentary headlined "What Did South Side's Attitude Towards Dialogue Show?," which says the South side's posture and stand towards the dialogue in the past one year was to resort to the delaying tactics, clinging to the argument of stage-by-stage discussion as in the dialogue in the 1970s and, behind its screen, to create "two Koreas," not one Korea. The author of the commentary notes that it was due to the insincere attitude towards the dialogue of the South side that the North-South dialogue in the past one year wasted only time, making no progress to speak of, and says:

The South side paid lip-service to the improvement of North-South relations irrespective of idea and social system. But, in actuality, it evaded any agreement for the improvement of relations. Although it agreed at the Red Cross talks to realize free travel, the South side stepped backward at the very moment of adopting an agreement and clearly showed its wrong stand to restrict the work of lessening the sufferings of fellow countrymen to mere exchange of "request for information." At the economic talks it insisted on commodity exchange, rather than economic collaboration between the North and the South, and delayed the adoption of an agreement on forming the North-South joint economic cooperation committee with officials of vice-premier level as its chairmen. This made it impossible to reach an agreement within this year. In the preliminary contact for parliamentary talks, it refused our proposal to make the announcement of a joint declaration of non-aggression an agenda item of the talks and showed an improper attitude of aborting the talks itself. The South side has abused the meeting place for the talks as a theatre of confrontation over the past one year. It misused the exchange of art troupes and home-visiting groups as a means of slandering the Society and system of the North and whipping up the consciousness of confrontation. This has again aggravated the North-South relations which seemed to be improved through dialogue and rendered the hard-won mutual visits meaningless.

The South side has further whipped up antagonism and confrontation outside the meeting place for contacts and talks. "Ssangnyong," "Ulchi," "Pakchwi," "Ttanxmmi," "Myolgong," "Pilsung" and other continual military exercises of different kinds were all held on an imaginary condition of attack on the North. The South side incited confrontation in such a way as suppressing students who demand democracy in South Korean society and the reunification of the country by connecting them with the North.

Sitting face to face with us, it talked about the improvement of relations and reunification. But, turning on their heels, it staged behind-the-curtain bargaining for "admission to the United Nations," "cross recognition" and "cross contact", travelling various countries. This was an act spoiling the atmosphere of the dialogue, undermining national reconciliation and unity, deliberately laying obstacles in the way of reunification, and furthermore, denying the dialogue itself. The South side must feel due responsibility for the standstill of the dialogue.

NODONG SINMUN VIEWS 'PATRIOTIC STRUGGLE' IN SOUTH

SK261146 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Pyongyang December 26 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN Thursday says in 1985 the patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism and for independence against fascism and for democracy gained momentum as never before in South Korea.



Pointing to the fact that students, workers, peasants and people of all other walks of life in South Korea fiercely struggled, putting up the slogans "Yankees, go home," "We rejected U.S. economic aggression", "Chon Tu-hwan, step down", "Abolish the fascist construction" and "End campus suppression", etc., the paper says:

The persistent struggle of South Korean students and people of all walks of life this year is characterized by the fact that the struggle against U.S. imperialism and for independence has been the main trend and it has further deepened and developed in close combination with the struggle against fascism and for democracy. Students and people of all strata put to the fore unlike in the past the anti-U.S. demand, shouting "United States, don't support the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorship," "We reject the U.S. economic subjugation," "United States, withdraw nuclear weapons, and so forth.

The occupation of the "U.S. Information Service" building in Seoul by university students demanding that the truth of the Kwangju massacre be made clear and an open apology made for it marked a turning point which brought about a new upsurge in the anti-U.S. struggle this year.

The South Korean people put up more clearly slogans totally rejecting the present Chon Tu-hwan group of traitors and its military fascist rule in the struggle for democracy, too. Another characteristic feature of the struggle of South Korean students and people was that the struggle has become fiercer, assuming active nature.

Participants in the struggle persistently resisted, throwing stones and flame bottles at the suppressive forces who pounced upon them, with tear shells, gas bombs and water hoses on armoured cars. Their bold occupation of and attack on local aggressive organs of the U.S. imperialists and puppet organs drew particular attention.

Also characteristic in the South Korean people's struggle this year was that it has intensified and developed into an organised united struggle and united common struggle. Solidarity and united common struggle of universities was waged fiercely on an unprecedented scale by students under the command of the Sammin Struggle Committee and other student organizations. Organized solidarity and united common struggle was actively waged by South Korean workers, too.

The strengthening of the solidarity struggle, united common struggle of students for the labour movement merited particular attention.

The vigorous struggle of South Korean students and people of all walks of life against U.S. imperialism and for independence, against dictatorship and for democracy this year was a heavy blow at the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique seeking a way out in the fascist suppression and anti-communist confrontation, relying upon the U.S. imperialists' and foreign forces, and a powerful demonstration of their mettle and will defying the suppression.

#### CHON TU-HWAN'S REMARKS ON COUNTERMEASURES

SK250223 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2154 GMT 24 Dec 85

[NODONG SINMUN 25 December commentary: "Generosity of Those Who Seized the Bayonet"]

[Text] A few days ago the puppet Chon Tu-hwan presided over the so-called year-end cabinet meeting to sum up this year's state affairs. That day, the ringleader of fascism made violent remarks on intolerance by the forces causing disorder and unrest, stern countermeasures against them, and so forth.

The forces which the puppet traitor described as forces creating disorder and unrest are the South Korean patriotic and democratic forces that oppose outside forces and fascism, and the opposition forces demanding a constitutional amendment for direct presidential elections. Thus, his remarks revealed his brigandish ambition to avoid the crisis of his power and further strengthen the long-term power system by intensifying repression of the opposition forces demanding the constitutional amendment, not to mention the students and people who pursue anti-U.S. independence and antifascist democracy.

The puppet Chon Tu-hwan also babbled that the government should take the initiative in assisting needy people. The puppets, not satisfied with fettering the students and people who demand democracy even regarded the struggle for the right to existence as a target of suppression. Thus, their remarks about the people's livelihood and so forth are nonsensical, and can be termed generosity expressed at the year-end by those who have seized bayonets.

Recently the puppets totally ignored the proposal of the opposition side that the National Assembly at its regular session deal with the issues of the constitutional amendment for direct presidential elections, of amnesty and reinstatement of democratic figures, of release of the arrested people and of resolving people's serious economic plight. The DJP gangsters fabricated by themselves treacherous laws aimed at strengthening the plunder of people and fascist repression. This exposed the fact that they had no intentions of improving the people's livelihood, even to the slightest degree.

It is clear to everyone that politics for the people cannot stem from the gunpoints and bayonets of the fascists. The puppet traitor's remarks on the people's livelihood are merely ones made by the traitors who have reduced the people's livelihood to misery through fascist politics in order to conceal their crimes. The puppets thought that they would conceal their fascist treacherous nature and repress the people's antigovernment spirit by pretending that they are interested in the issue of the people's livelihood. Prompted by such a petty guile, the puppet Chon Tu-hwan appeared in the cabinet meeting with a fascist club in one hand and a basket of sweets in the other.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique's move is an intellectually repressive technique, combining violent wielding of the bayonet with appeasement and deception. It shows that the Chon Tu-hwan clique is attempting to suffocate all antifascist democratic forces that oppose its long-term power.

However, intensifying fascist repression will only result in pouring oil on flames, and appeasement and deception will further reveal the cunning nature of the traitors who have betrayed the nation.

#### NODONG SINMUN ON JAPAN'S MILITARY BUILDUP

SK271056 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] Pyongyang December 27 (KCNA) -- The characteristic feature in the developments in Japan this year is that her conversion into a big military power has been stepped up and the establishment of a domestic system for overseas military expansion has begun in real earnest, says NODONG SINMUN December 27.

Noting that an important step taken by the Japanese Government this year for stepped-up conversion of Japan into a big military power and intensified war preparations was to demolish a barrier restricting her military expenses and open the door to unlimited arms buildup, the paper says:

The present Japanese Government adopted the sixth arms buildup plan to trample underfoot the "1 percent limit" which has restricted by a cabinet decision the annual military expenditure below 1 percent of the gross national product over the past 10 years. When the sixth arms buildup plan is finished, Japan which at present comes eighth in military potentials in the world will be a big military power next to the United States among the capitalist countries. The dangerous nature of the new arms buildup plan is to be seen not only in this.

Japan which has so far held the "shield" to the fore now puts up the "spear" to the fore through this plan.

The official visit of the Japanese Government to the Yasukuni shrine in summer last was an important step in the ideological offensive for the revival of militarism and war preparations.

The Japanese authorities, far from repenting of the criminal war of aggression provoked by Japanese imperialists in the past to impose all sorts of sufferings and disasters upon the Asian people, showed their revenge-seeking aggressive posture to take the road of war of conquest in Asia, following in the footsteps of Tojo.

The first target of the Japanese reactionaries in their overseas military expansion is Korea. The Japanese authorities plan to hold a joint military rehearsal of their air "self-defence force" and U.S. Airforce occupying South Korea and realise the Japanese naval fleet's visit to South Korea in 1986. The theatre of the military exercises of the Japanese "self-defence forces" is being gradually moved toward the Korean peninsula. Such moves are based on the strategic demand of the U.S. imperialists for the dispatch of the large combat unit of the "self-defence forces" of Japan to the Korean front in case of "emergency".

The Japanese reactionaries try to realise the old dream of the "greater East Asia coprosperity sphere" by force of arms by partaking of the war policy of the U.S. imperialists. It poses a great threat to world peace and to the independence and security of the Asian countries for Japan to take the road of war, together with the United States.

#### SO YUN-SOK ON IMBUING PARTY WITH CHUCHE IDEA

SK300746 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 10, Oct 85 pp 63-69

[Article by So Yun-sok: "The Brilliant Leadership Designed To Imbue the Entire Party With the Chuche Idea"]

[Text] The shining history of the 40 years since the founding of the party is a proud and glorious course in which the work of imbuing the party with the chuche idea began and has developed and in which this work has been carried out in a comprehensive manner.

The glorious and shining history of 40 years has always been so. In particular, the 1970's and the subsequent period were a proud age that brought about a new change on the road of carrying out our party's cause of imbuing the party with the chuche idea.

With the work of imbuing the entire party with the chuche idea having been forged ahead with under the leadership of the party, our party has reached a new, higher stage in developing itself, and a basic change has been brought about in party work and activities.



Our party, much more correctly assuming a chuche-oriented nature and trait as a chuche-type revolutionary party, has become a militant party that leads the struggle to complete the chuche cause to victory. Half a century has passed since the party set down its roots, and a long period of 40 years has also passed since the founding of the party. However, there has been no such time as we see today when our party has consolidated its ranks under the banner of the chuche idea and has demonstrated its invincible might as a promising party brilliantly pioneering its future path of revolution.

The renovation of the party's appearance and the strengthening of the party's might to a greater extent than ever before are the brilliant fruition of a vigorous struggle under the leadership of the party center to imbue the entire party with the chuche idea. By much more thoroughly imbuing the entire party with the chuche idea, we should develop our party into a chuche-type revolutionary party forever and into a guiding force that successfully overseas socialist and communist society. Imbuing the entire party with the chuche idea is the basic question of completing the cause of building our party.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: The work of imbuing the entire party with the chuche idea is the continuation and high stage of our party's historic struggle to imbue the party with the chuche idea.

(Booklet intitled "The WPK Is a Chuche-Type Revolutionary Party That Has Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the 'Down-With-Imperialism Union,'" p 32)

Dyeing the entire party with the idea of the leader who has founded the party is the inevitable requirement in developing the revolutionary party of the working class. The party of the working class, a political organization designed to materialize the leader's idea and leadership, reaches the highest stage of development when the entire party is dyed with the leader's idea, a single idea. Having attained rich experiences and developed new ideologies and theories on party building in the course of brilliantly materializing the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's idea on building a chuche-type party, our party has set forth a unique policy for imbuing the entire party with the chuche idea by having insight into the matured requirement of imbuing the entire party with the chuche idea.

The work of imbuing the entire party with the chuche idea thoroughly reflects the revolutionary requirement of building the party -- the demand for turning our party into the party of its founder forever. Turning the party founded by the leader, who first pioneered the road of the revolution, into the leader's party forever is the basic demand and general task of the working class in building a revolutionary party. The party's historic roots have been laid by the leader, the work of founding the party was carried out by the leader, and the party has successfully performed its duty in the course of materializing the leader's idea. Because of this, the course of developing, building, and strengthening the party is the course of dyeing the entire party with the leader's revolutionary idea. Without the work of dyeing the party with the leader's idea, we cannot imagine the construction of the party of the working class and party activities.

Our party carries out the work of completing the cause of building the party through the struggle to imbue the entire party with the chuche idea. The work of imbuing the entire party with the chuche idea is a noble work of continuously strengthening and developing our party, founded with the chuche idea as a leading guideline, into a chuche-type revolutionary party forever and is a historic task of completing the cause of building a revolutionary party in our country. Just as the completion of the revolutionary cause of the working class assumes a protracted nature, the struggle to complete the cause of building a revolutionary party is waged over a long period of time.

Because the work of building and developing the party into the leader's party forever continues generation after generation dyeing the entire party with the leader's idea at a time when a change takes place in the generation of the revolution poses a much more urgent question. In order to continuously strengthen and develop the party of the working class into the party of its founder, we should firmly safeguard the leader's idea and should comprehensively materialize this idea in party work and activities. Accordingly, success or failure in dyeing the entire party with the leader's idea poses a basic question influencing the future path of the party.

The work of imbuing the entire party with the chuche idea correctly reflects the basic demand for building our party in a prospective manner to conform with socialist and communist society. The party is a weapon for the revolution and construction and is a guiding force for socialist and communist society. All revolutionary struggles of the working class are organized and led through and by the party, and victory in these struggles is guaranteed. Without strengthening the party and without increasing its leading role, we cannot successfully forge ahead with the revolution and construction nor can we correctly oversee socialist and communist society. Under political leadership -- that is, by possessing the highly organized guiding capability to guarantee the uniformity of the ideology and actions of the masses -- we can correctly oversee highly organized socialist and communist society.

Therefore, we should build the party in a prospective manner such that we can organize and take command of the people's activities to meet the common interest of society after the realization of communist society, as well as in the entire course of building socialist and communist society.

By building the party in a prospective manner, we mean developing the party of the working class into a guiding force to abandon old things and create new things in all sectors, including the political, economic, and cultural sectors, not only in the present age but also after the realization of communist society, the ideal of mankind.

The work of building the party in a prospective manner can be carried out only through the work of imbuing the entire party with the chuche idea. The work of imbuing the entire party with the chuche idea not only helps the party develop itself into a guiding force so that it can successfully resolve all questions that loom before it in the entire course of building socialism and communism, but also serves as a guiding force reliably guaranteeing people's independent and creative life by training and indoctrinating people, by improving social relationships, and by correctly carrying out the work of conquering nature even after the realization of communist society.

Only by imbuing the entire party with the chuche idea can we correctly carry out the work of much more thoroughly reforming nature, society, and men in accordance with the requirements of the chuche idea and successfully build and continuously develop communist society, society that has been imbued with the chuche idea. Our party's leadership possesses great might and lasting vitality because it has delineated the correct way to develop the party in a prospective manner into a guiding force for the future of communism.

Indeed, our party's setting forth of a policy for imbuing the entire party with the chuche idea constitutes a great event providing an opportunity for bringing about a decisive change in strengthening, developing, and building the party in a prospective manner into the leader's party forever.



Our party has delineated all theoretical and practical questions in imbuing the entire party with the chuche idea -- a general task in building the party -- and has correctly led this work.

First of all, our party has regarded the work of developing all party members into true chuche-type revolutionaries, the quintessence of the revolution, as a prerequisite for imbuing the entire party with the chuche idea, and has comprehensively delineated all question in this regard.

The party is a political organization in which the masses of party members are united. The appearance and future of the party depend upon the degree of the political and ideological preparedness of party members -- the components of the party -- and the basic factor in this regard is endless loyalty for the party and the leader. When all party members are firmly prepared as true chuche-type communist revolutionaries who absolutely trust, follow, and safeguard the party and the leader, the party will possess invincible might and perform its duty as the guide of the revolution.

Developing party members into chuche-type revolutionaries is the work of turning them into true communists who regard the great chuche idea as their firm world outlook and faithfulness to the party and the leader as their main lifeline. Herein lies the ideological and spiritual characteristics and basic nature of the chuche-type communist revolutionaries.

The glorious party center has newly delineated basic questions in developing the chuche-type communist revolutionaries and has energetically led the struggle to achieve this end.

Holding that firmly establishing the party's monolithic ideological system and correctly realizing the party center's monolithic guidance are the basic line for building the party, our party has provided a firm guarantee for developing party members into the quintessence of the revolution, into members who are faithful to the party and the leader, by helping all party organizations grasp this work as a major cause and continuously develop this work.

The principles of establishing the party's monolithic ideological system set forth by our party to meet the requirements of developing the party and the revolution at a time when the work of imbuing the entire party and society with the chuche idea has emerged to the forefront have opened the broad road to helping all party organizations and members much more correctly establish the party's monolithic ideological system and thoroughly materialize the party center's revolutionary guidance with a clear aim, direction, and standard.

The principle of establishing the party's monolithic ideological system extensively and profoundly delineates the ideological and spiritual characteristics and basic personality of the chuche-type communist revolutionaries and the requirements of these characteristics and personality, along with basic questions in materializing the party's monolithic guidance. All party organizations and members have thoroughly armed themselves with the chuche idea in the course of materializing this principle under the wise leadership of our party. As a result, the chuche ideological system has been established in the party much more firmly than ever before.

Our party has vigorously carried out the work of establishing the party's monolithic ideological system by closely combining this work with the struggle to correctly realize the party center's guidance. The party center's intent is the intent of the great leader, and the party's revolutionary guidance is designed to realize the leader's monolithic leadership. Accordingly, in order to thoroughly establish the party's monolithic ideological system, we should correctly realize the party center's monolithic guidance.

Through the struggle to realize the party's monolithic guidance, the core ranks of the revolution, which struggle faithfully forever under the leadership of the party, have developed reliably in our party, laying organizational and ideological foundations for inheriting and completing the chuche cause generation after generation.

Under the leadership of the party center, our party ranks have been firmly consolidated into ranks of loyalty that hold the leader in high esteem and follow him. This is the most precious result attained in the struggle to imbue the entire party with the chuche idea. This is one of the great achievements attained by our party in carrying out the cause of building a revolutionary party.

Our party's wise leadership of the work of imbuing the entire party with the chuche idea by developing party members into chuche-type communist revolutionaries has been clearly shown in its leading role in bringing about a revolutionary change in party work.

The party's ideological work is the essential component and powerful means of party work. Accordingly, by carrying out the party's ideological work to meet the requirements of imbuing the entire party with the chuche idea, we can firmly consolidate the party ranks into ranks constituting the quintessence of the revolution by successfully developing party members into chuche-type revolutionaries.

In accordance with the new requirements of developing the party and the revolution -- the requirements of imbuing society with the chuche idea -- our party has uniquely delineated the basic mission, content, and method of the party's ideological work, and has energetically led this work.

Proceeding from the basic mission of the party's ideological work, the party has strengthened ideological work by primarily stressing indoctrination on a sole idea, such as indoctrination on the chuche idea and indoctrination on faithfulness to the party and the leader. At the same time, by helping vigorously conduct indoctrination on the revolution and communism, the party has helped successfully develop party members into communist revolutionaries.

The effort to make ideological work be carried out under the party's monolithic guidance from beginning to end and the effort to make the form and method of the ideological work be carried out in accordance with our own style are of great significance in bringing about a revolutionary change in remodeling man through the party's ideological work. As a result of bringing about a new change in ideological work under the guidance of the party, the revolutionary spirit of regarding faithfulness as a revolutionary faith and fidelity, of safeguarding the party and the leader politically and ideologically at any place and at any time even at the cost of one's life, and of unconditionally implementing the orders and directives of the party and the leader to the end in defiance of torrents and fire, has been overflowing in our party. As a result of our party's wise leadership of the party's ideological work to meet the requirements of imbuing the entire party with the chuche idea, the spirit of thinking and acting only in accordance with the idea and intent of the party and the leader is overflowing in the party.

On the basis of the chuche idea, theory, and method of building the party, our party has wisely led those concerned to vigorously carry out party work and activities.

Making party work and activities be carried out in accordance with the leader's revolutionary idea from beginning to end is the most important requirement in building a revolutionary party and is one of the basic questions in making the leader's idea monolithically dominate the entire party.

Only by building the party in accordance with the revolutionary idea of the leader who has founded the party and only by carrying out all activities in line with this can the party of the working class assume a revolutionary nature as the party of the leader and accomplish its mission and role as a political weapon designed to materialize the leader's idea.

Because our party is the party that struggles to achieve the victory of the chuche cause by regarding the chuche idea, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary idea, as a leading guideline, it should naturally carry out party work and activities in accordance with the great leader's idea, theory, and method from beginning to end. Thus, the party can correctly accomplish its mission and role as a chuche-type revolutionary party.

Our party has made it clear that the work of establishing the party's monolithic ideological system and the work of realizing the party center's monolithic guidance are the basic line of building the party. At the same time, our party has given a clear solution to practical questions concerning party work and activities, such as the conversion of party work into work with man, the establishment of a revolutionary work system in the party, and the improvement of the method of party work. Along with basic questions that serve as a guideline for building the party and for carrying out party activities, this issue includes all questions in carrying out party work, such as the matters of increasing the militant function and role of party organizations at all levels to strengthen work with cadres and party members, of standardizing their party life, of helping them habitually lead a party life, of establishing the revolutionary discipline of placing all party work under monolithic guidance, and of helping functionaries always visit lower echelons and carry out their work by using a correct methodology.

Our party has not only elucidated the principled issues concerning the party's work and activities and basic method to embody such issues but also correctly led the work and activities so that they can be accomplished in the right way.

Our party led party organizations at all levels to always pay deep attention to the work with cadres and members of the party so that the policy of making the entire party a party of the cadres can be thoroughly implemented.

Making the entire party a party of cadres is aimed at upgrading all cadres within the party to a higher standard for cadres and at upgrading all party members to the standard of cadres.

Upgrading all the party members to the level of cadres does not mean making our party a party of certain cadres or a party of the nobility.

The policy of making the entire party a party of cadres put forth by our party is intended to foster all the party members to be functionaries endlessly loyal to the party and the leader by promoting their political and working-level qualities. It is also aimed at enabling all party members to responsibly play the role of the vanguard of the masses in implementing the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the lines and policy of the party -- the embodiment of his teachings -- by excellently carrying out their assigned revolutionary missions.

Strengthening the party life of the party members is a basic factor for the party work and the basis of party construction. In order to successfully resolve all the questions arising in party work, we should constantly strengthen the party life of party members. Only when party life is strengthened can the party's work and activities be carried out correctly in accordance with the demand of the idea and theory of party construction.



Our party led the party members to earnestly participate in the organizational life with a correct concept of organization by enhancing the role of the party organization, to constantly discipline the party spirit, and to regularize all organizational and ideological life, and make them a habit.

The new system for summing up the party life put forth by our party has become a firm guarantee for all the party members to always work and live through party organizations and to soundly lead their organizational and ideological life under the guidance and assistance of organizations. Our party established an orderly system and rules for all the party organizations to carry out the party work and activities and for the entire party to move as one in accordance with the ideas and intention of the party center by establishing a new party work system on the basis of the demand for the chuche-orientation of the entire party.

Establishing an orderly party work system for the entire party to move as one under the monolithic leadership of the party center is an important demand for embodying the chuche party construction idea, theory, and method. Only when all the party organizations and party members carry out their works and activities under the monolithic leadership of the party center can they ensure the monolithic nature of ideas and leadership within the party and constantly enhance the combat capability of the party.

Our party firmly ensured the monolithic leadership over all party works by concentrating all the questions arising in the party works and activities on the party Central Committee and by firmly establishing an orderly work system of handling such questions in accordance with the monolithic conclusion.

Our party also established a work system to strengthen harmony and cooperative operations among the units and sections within the party in guiding the lower units so that the party's plans and intention can be conveyed to the lower units in a timely manner, while the demands of the lower units can be reflected to the higher units without delay, and all works can be carried out in a substantive manner.

Such a work system established by our party brought about a new turning point in making the entire party move as one under the monolithic leadership of the party center, in attaining harmonious communication between the higher and the lower units, and in making all functionaries implement the party's lines and policy, decisions, and directives in unity.

The party work and party activities are realized through the work method. Establishing the revolutionary work method in the entire party is one of the important issues in building the working-class party. Party work is, in essence, political work with men, and is creative work. Thus, this work can be carried out in a most substantive way only when it is conducted on the basis of the chuche work method among a broad range of the masses and party members.

Paying great attention to establishing the chuche revolutionary work method -- the great leader's work method -- our party energetically led party organizations and functionaries to constantly improve the work method.

The anti-Japanese guerrillas' work method created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the original forum of the chuche-type work method and is a revolutionary work method for substantively resolving all the problems arising in the revolution and construction by enhancing the position and role of the people and the masses.

Putting forth the embodiment of this work method as one of the important demands for realizing the chuche-orientation of the entire party, our party comprehensively elucidated concrete measures for implementing this work method.



Functionaries should always go down to the lower units, work and live with the producing masses, carrying backpacks on their shoulders; should seek correct methods for carrying out and resolving the assigned tasks with them; should voluntarily carry out the work on a large scale in the face of difficulties; and should fulfill all tasks without fail through careful operation and concrete organizational work. This is the important content of the anti-Japanese guerrillas' work method -- the great leader's work method -- elucidated by our party.

Through the struggle to embody the anti-Japanese guerrillas' work method -- the great leader's work method -- put forth by our party, the outlook of the party has been reformed and there has been basic innovation with regard to the traits of the party work. The fact that the revolutionary spirit is overflowing in the entire party and the party work and activities are being carried out vigorously and actively is the precious result of the revolutionary work method which has been brilliantly embodied under our party's leadership.

Indeed, thanks to the thorough implementation of party construction and the party's activities in accordance with the demand of chuche under the wise leadership of the glorious party center, the chuche-orientation of the entire party is being carried out vigorously at a new higher stage. All the successes won on the sacred path for the chuche-orientation of the entire party have brilliantly decorated the history of our party construction and clearly proved the wise leadership of the party and great achievement made by the party.

Our party's achievements, which have further glorified the history of our party construction, embroidered with victory and glory, will remain brilliant forever together with the development of the party and the revolution. The fact that permanently brilliant success was won in the struggle to realize the chuche-orientation of the entire party under the wise leadership of the glorious party center served as a firm foundation for constantly strengthening and developing the party into a permanent chuche-type party and for accomplishing the chuche cause to the end. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: All the successes attained in party work in the past firmly ensured the brilliant future of our party and our revolution. ("Collected Works of Kim Il-song," Vol 8, p 401)

Through the chuche-orientation of the entire party, our party has been further strengthened and developed into a revolutionary party that always defends and tenaciously protects the party Central Committee headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and that implements the line and ideas put forth by the leader generation after generation, constantly grasping them.

The revolutionary belief, cherished by the Korean communists ever since our revolution began, that only when they uphold the great Comrade Kim Il-song can the arduous path of revolution be pioneered has been further deepened among our party members, and has become a firm and unwavering belief. Today, our party members are working and fighting with the absolute loyalty of permanently upholding and following the respected leader generation after generation, just as the anti-Japanese revolutionary patriots upheld the great Comrade Kim Il-song, and of traversing rugged mountains and arduous paths if so indicated by the leader. This serves as a firm guarantee for strengthening and developing our party into a permanent chuche-type revolutionary party.

In the process of leading the cause of modeling the whole party after the chuche idea to a victory, our party has become the most authoritative party, possessing invincible leadership and absolute prestige.

Our party members, who have learned through life the fact that the party is great and wise, are enthusiastically pledging to entrust themselves to the care of the party and to eternally share their fate with the party.

This is a sense of loyalty consistent with the firm resolve to eternally uphold the party, believing only the party, and with the firm belief that there is nothing we cannot do if we follow the party's leadership. Because they possess such a sense of loyalty, our party members, with a firm resolve to become the Kim Hyok's and Cha Kwang-su's of the 1980's, are politically and philosophically protecting and defending the party, at any time and any place, by devoting their lives, always brightening the revolutionary road to which the party summons them. Because all party members persistently fought, upholding the party's leadership, our party has been able to advance the coming of the bright future for our party ahead of time.

Through the noble struggle to realize the modeling of the whole party after the *chuche* idea, our party has been strengthened and developed into a party that has attained a firm political and ideological unity and that has laid a firm party foundation.

The political and ideological unity of the party ranks is vital to the party, and the building of the party foundation is a decisive guarantee for inheriting the cause of the party and the revolution generation after generation. Because the party's ranks were organizationally and ideologically strengthened and because its foundation was laid firmly, our party has become a revolutionary party inheriting the *chuche* lineage in a pure manner and completing, to the end, generation after generation, the cause of our revolution, which has been cultivated under the banner of the *chuche* idea. These are the most brilliant achievements in the Korean communist movement, which has a history of a little more than half a century. They are also noble achievements that were brought about by the persistent struggle to build a revolutionary party.

In order to endlessly solidify and inherit these achievements, all functionaries and party members must become persistent and sincere revolutionaries who uphold the party and the leader with unchanging loyalty toward them. This will make our party a party of the leader, a party of the leader of the revolution.

We must always train ourselves politically and ideologically and more firmly hold a revolutionary view regarding the leader, while recognizing the fact that we still possess insufficient loyalty in upholding the party and the leader.

All party organizations and functionaries are responsible for sincerely learning from and defending, to the end, the achievements that our party has attained in wisely leading the modeling of the whole party after the *chuche* idea.

Our party has brought about immortal achievements and maintained an absolute prestige of leadership in the process of leading the cause of modeling the whole party after the *chuche* idea by engaging in creative ideological and theoretical activities.

By explaining and propagandizing the greatness, absolute authority, and noble struggle achievements of our party center through moving among functionaries and party members, all party organizations must make them struggle on the single road of the revolution by faithfully believing the party and by devoting their youthfulness and lives. In this way, we will be able to endlessly strengthen and develop our party into a *chuche*-type party and to brilliantly complete the cause of modeling the whole party after the *chuche* idea.

In more vigorously carrying out the modeling of the whole party after the *chuche* idea, we must uphold our party as an eternal guide in the Korean revolution to complete the revolutionary cause of *chuche*, which was cultivated in the Paektu forest.

HENG SAMRIN DELIVERS NEW YEAR GREETINGS MESSAGE

BK010929 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Recorded New Year Greetings Message from KPRP General Secretary Heng Samrin]

[Text] Beloved compatriots from all ethnic groups, comrades:

Today the Cambodian people, together with other peoples throughout the world, welcome the universal new year of 1986 with joy, pride, and confidence. We are very proud of our great revolutionary victories in all fields in 1985, especially the resounding military victories in the 1984-85 dry season and the great success of the Fifth KPRP Congress. These achievements were the results of the heroic struggle waged by the cadres, combatants, workers, peasants, intellectuals, and minority nationals throughout the country who, under the correct leadership of the KPRP, are strongly united and firmly determined to overcome all difficulties. These achievements are also the result of the assistance and support and the internationalist solidarity of all fraternal socialist countries, first of all Vietnam, Laos, and the Soviet Union.

On behalf of the party, the government, and the entire Cambodian people, I avail myself of this opportunity to profoundly thank the Vietnamese party, government, and people as well as all Vietnamese mothers and sisters for sending their children, grandchildren, and husbands to fulfill their noble internationalist duties on Cambodian territory. I would also like to express my thanks to the LPDR, the USSR, and various fraternal socialist countries for their material and moral support and assistance to us in the cause of the defense and construction of our fatherland. Concurrently, I would like to express my thanks to fraternal countries near and far and progressive peoples throughout the world for their active support for the cause of the just and correct struggle of our Cambodian people.

Beloved compatriots from all ethnic groups, comrades: In the steady advance of the Cambodian revolution, our people have still to overcome many difficulties and trials in order to successfully accomplish the tasks of defending national independence and building step by step the Cambodia fatherland through the transitional period toward socialism.

In the light of the resolution of the fifth party congress, the cadres, combatants, workers, peasants, intellectuals, and our compatriots from all ethnic groups must strengthen our solidarity, enhance the spirit of self-reliance, always watch out for the enemy's new poisonous tricks, and be determined to successfully fulfill the main tasks for 1986 and 1987 -- the first stage of the implementation of the resolution of the congress. First of all we must concentrate effort on defeating the enemy, winning over those people who have gone astray, building defenses along the Cambodian-Thai border, completing the monsoon rice harvest, starting the dry season cropping, overfulfilling the rice purchase plan, carrying out the party's policy of patriotic contributions and tasks, pushing up production at minimum cost, building firm grassroots organizations and properly educating cadres in revolutionary virtues. We must strengthen the bonds of international socialist solidarity, especially the solidarity between Cambodia and Vietnam which is a factor deciding the victory of the Cambodian revolution and a vital factor to our socialist fatherland.

On this occasion I would like to wish all cadres, combatants, workers, peasants, intellectuals, the Buddhist clergy compatriots of all ethnic groups and, especially, the families of war invalid and war dead, a happy new year, the best of health and success in all revolutionary tasks.



In particular, I would like to convey my best compliments and express my admiration to those cadres, combatants, and workers who are carrying out their tasks along the border and in remote areas. I would also like to convey my best regards to combatants undergoing treatment and wish them a speedy recovery.

On this occasion I would also like to convey my best regards to the children and wish them the best of health so that they can study harder and become loyal sons and daughters and good students and citizens of the Angkor fatherland in the future.

I would like to express my best wishes to cadres and combatants of the heroic Vietnamese Volunteer Army and the comrade Vietnamese experts, the experts from the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, and all the representatives of international organizations on internationalist missions on our territory.

I would like to convey my best regards and fraternal greetings to all patriotic Cambodian compatriots who are living in foreign countries far away from the fatherland.

New Year, new strength, new tasks, new victories!

BOU THANG SENDS NEW YEAR GREETINGS MESSAGES

Greets SRV's Van Tien Dung

BK020422 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 30 Dec 85

[Text] PRK Defense Minister Comrade Bou Thang recently sent a new year greetings message to SRV Defense Minister General Van Tien Dung. The message read, among other things:

On the occasion of New Year, we are very happy to extend New Year greetings to you, your family, and the entire VPA. May you enjoy good health, long life, happiness, and greater victories in all tasks and in checking and smashing all aggressive activities of the Beijing hegemonists-expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, thus firmly defending the SRV and making it the firm support of the socialist revolution in the Indochinese Peninsula as well as in Southeast Asia and the world.

On this occasion, we would like you to please convey our profound gratitude and the best regards from our Cambodian people and KPRAF to the fathers, mothers, and wives of the comrade-in-arms Vietnamese Volunteer Army on proletarian internationalist duty in Cambodia for allowing their sons and husbands to help us in the cause of defending and building the Cambodian revolution.

May the special, militant solidarity and cooperation between our two peoples and Armies of the PRK and Vietnam further strengthen and develop with every passing day.

Please, comrade minister, accept our highest regards.

Greets Lao Defense Chief

BK020459 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 30 Dec 85

[Text] PRK Defense Minister Comrade Bou Thang has sent a New Year greetings message to LPDR Defense Minister General Khamtai Siphandon. Among other things; the message reads:



On the occasion of New Year, on behalf of the entire KPRAF and in my own name, I am very happy to extend best wishes and New Year greetings to you, your family, and the entire LPA. May you enjoy good health, long life, happiness, and greater victories in all tasks according to the new plan of defending and building the LPDR, thus making it develop and prosper in contribution to strengthening and developing socialism in the three Indochinese countries and in the world.

May the harmonious bonds of solidarity, friendship, and cooperation between our two peoples and armies of Cambodia and Laos develop with every passing day.

Please, comrade minister, accept our highest regards.

AFP REPORTS SON SANN'S CONTROL OF KPNLF SLIPPING

HK011113 Hong Kong AFP in English 1053 GMT 1 Jan 86

[By Michael Adler]

[Text] Bangkok, Jan 1 (AFP) -- Cambodian resistance leader Son Sann is losing control over military and spending decisions in his Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), officials loyal to him indicated here today. The officials said Mr. Son Sann was unable even to visit his guerrilla fighters on the Thai-Cambodian border since Thai authorities had refused to grant him permission for such a trip.

Mr. Son Sann has been at odds since December 20 with dissidents in the KPNLF, the major non-communist resistance group he founded in 1979, who blame him for the group's military reversals.

His U.S. representative Sangwar de Lopez painted a picture of Mr. Son Sann as having ample international political backing but slipping control over the KPNLF's 15,000 troops pitted against a Vietnamese occupation force in Cambodia. Mr. Sangwar de Lopez said Mr. Son Sann had had no contact with his military chief General Sak Sutsakhan since the dissidents claimed to have taken over the KPNLF December 20 and made General Sak Sutsakhan effective KPNLF chief.

This comes as the forces of the three-party resistance Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) anxiously await a Vietnamese dry-season offensive. The KPNLF last week announced a pullback of some 7,000 guerrillas from footholds remaining on the Thai-Cambodian border after the Vietnamese last year drove the CGDK from its major border bases.

The KPNLF dissidents, the Provisional Central Committee for Salvation (PCCS), yesterday said they controlled the group's guerrillas and were ready to carry out a strategy of widescale operations deep inside Cambodia instead of fighting at the border. Mr. Sangwar de Lopez said there was nothing surprising in these military moves, which he said had been in planning for a long time.

Tep Darong, the KPNLF representative to Brussels, who like Mr. Sangwar de Lopez is here for consultations with Mr. Son Sann, said Mr. Son Sann was supported by the Chinese and Thai Governments both at KPNLF head and as CGDK premier. But he was unable to furnish the name of an official of either government who had expressed such support since the December 20 "coup" within the KPNLF.

Former Cambodian monarch Prince Norodom Sihanouk, leader of the other non-communist CGDK party, has expressed support for Mr. Son Sann. The Khmer Rouge, who ruled Cambodia from 1975-1979, are the third CGDK party.

Mr. Sangwar de Lopez said a crucial problem for Mr. Son Sann was his inability to have control, or even inside information, over KPNLF funding and spending. He said a joint body now controlled finances for the Sihanouk and KPNLF parties and that: "We don't know anything about their deliberations."

He said Mr. Son Sann had asked General Sak Sutsakhan not to create this body and that what was intended to be "an organization of cooperation" had in fact taken over financial decision making. "Mr. Son Sann had asked to be given the power just to keep an eye on this," said Mr. Sangwar de Lopez.

The U.S. Congress this month authorized five million dollars in aid to the Cambodian resistance.

Mr. Sangwar de Lopez said the crisis which broke out December 20 had been brewing at least since August, when Mr. Son Sann tried to impose discipline in KPNLF ranks. He said Mr. Son Sann enjoyed support from key field generals. Asked why the disputed KPNLF president did not visit the border to impose his authority, Mr. Sangwar de Lopez answered: "Because he does not have the green light," meaning that Thai authorities have not given him permission.

PCCS spokesman Abdul Gaffar Paeng Meth told THE NATION newspaper here that Mr. Son Sann's inability to visit the border showed which side was in control.

General Sak Sutsakhan, flanked by Khmer refugee administrators, yesterday told reporters at the Site Two refugee camp near the border that 1986 would be the year of victory for the dissident faction.

#### KPNLF FACTIONS BOTH CLAIM EXTERNAL SUPPORT

BK020255 Bangkok THE NATION in English 2 Jan 86 p 2

[Text] A Former Khmer prime minister arrived here from France early this week for discussions with the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF)'s "coupmakers," who are in the process of consolidating their position to end the internal dispute with challenged KPNLF leader Son Sann "once and for all."

In a related development seen by observers as part of the consolidation attempt, the so-called Provisional Central Committee for the Salvation of the KPNLF (PCCS) has announced what it called the first political platform of the KPNLF. In essence, the policy statement underscores its beliefs in democratic values and pattern it wants to see in Kampuchea after the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from the country.

PCCS's spokesman Dr. Gaffar Abdul Peang Meth told THE NATION that ex-Premier Chhean Vam, a member of the so-called "Council of the Elderly" based in France, flew into Bangkok Monday as part of the group's efforts to put an end to the internal rift once and for all. He declined to give other details.

Two Khmer personalities had earlier flown to Bangkok to join the PCCS and the dissident group is awaiting the arrival of four or so more Khmer figures respected in Khmer communities in France and the United States.

The two who had earlier arrived here and joined the PCCS are former Prime Minister Huy Kanthoul, now a member of the PCCS, and Lt Gen Pok Sam-an from the United States. Lt Gen Pok Sam-an has already agreed to his appointment to the High Military Council under the PCCS leadership, Dr. Gaffar said.

Among those coming to Bangkok are former Cabinet member Thonn Uk, who is due to arrive here Saturday from France, former Air Force Commander-in-Chief Brigadier Gen Paolim Sina and Chhim Phonn Ary, former chief of Cabinet of the Ministry of National Security. The latter two are now in California. Thonn Uk has already been named one of the eight PCCS members chaired by KPNLF Commander-in-Chief Gen Sak Sutsakhan. The others are Huy Kanthoul, KPNLF Chief-of-Staff Gen Dien Del, Hing Kunthon, Dr Gaffar, Special Forces Commander Pann Thay and Col Chak Bori, who is in charge of logistics for the KPNLF armed forces.

The PCCS was formed Dec 17 to take over the leadership over the KPNLF from the KPNLF Executive Committee (Exco) chaired by Son Sann. So far, efforts to patch up the internal rifts between the two rival factions have made little headway.

The pro-Son Sann faction which groups Gen Thach Reng, Col Sangva de Lopez and Son Sann's sons has sought to have a move to oust Dr Gaffar and Hing Kunthon from the KPNLF membership rubber-stamped.

The pro-Son Sann group has also made it clear that Son Sann wants to talk to the two top generals of the dissident side only. On the other hand, the rebel group which has claimed control over KPNLF armed forces said the "demands" from the other side was a "ploy to divide the PCCS members" and has counter-proposed a formula which will guarantee the de facto separation of powers as well as the maintenance of Dr Gaffar and Hing Kunthon in the movement.

Claims, allegations, charges and counter-charges, in the meantime, [are] flying between them as both sides seek to consolidate their respective positions and discredit the other pending the deadlock which may drag on for some time to come. Both claim support from the Khmer communists in the U.S. Col Sangva has produced a telex message purportedly sent to Son Sann from some 20 individuals, who said they regard Son Sann as "only wise and upright leader" and voice support for his plan "to reorganize KPNLF structure."

Dr Gaffar on the other end responded: "We don't need a list of names to show, but we have members here from abroad." He also claimed that his movement would soon come up with "evidence" to show support from "Khmer associations and movements in the States," and not only "individuals," very soon.

Son Sann has said that the door remains open for Gen Sak and Gen Dien Del to "return to the fold." Dr Gaffar admitted the chance of a reconciliation existed but not on Son Sann's term. Nonetheless, he said it appeared to him that two weeks after the "takeover," "it is now somewhat too late." The dissident faction has broadcast a strongly-worded statement dated Dec 20 by Gen Sak who condemned Son Sann for exercising "dictatorial powers" and announced that all the cadres and Khmer people loyal to the KPNLF to be disciplined and obey to his orders only. Gen Sak and other rebel leaders also held a meeting of some 40 cadres at Site II last Sunday on the takeover while Son Sann has yet to meet the Khmer people at the border to mark the New Year's Day.

#### KHMER ROUGE CLAIMS CONTROL OF PROVINCIAL CAPITAL

NC011053 Paris AFP in English 1044 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] Bangkok, Jan 1 (AFP) -- Khmer Rouge resistance guerrillas said today they had taken control of a Cambodian provincial capital near Phnom Penh after a Christmas Day battle that left 15 Vietnamese troops dead and 25 wounded.

The radio station operated by the pro-Beijing Khmer Rouge, monitored here, said that all Vietnamese defenders had withdrawn from the provincial capital, Takeo, 60 kilometers (37 miles) south of Phnom Penh, and had fallen back to a village called Kbal Po.

It did not say whether the guerrillas had remained in the city after taking it, but Indo-China observers here considered this unlikely because of the presence near Akeo of a major Vietnamese garrison. The radio also made no mention of casualties among the guerrillas, but said 15 Vietnamese troops had been killed and 25 wounded.

It was the first time the Khmer Rouge, the main fighting force of the resistance opposing the 150,000-170,000 Vietnamese troops backing the Phnom Penh Government, claimed to have dislodged all the defenders from a provincial capital.

The operation, which has not been independently confirmed, was one of three claimed today by Khmer Rouge radio, which said the raids had left a total of 86 Vietnamese dead and 101 others wounded. The radio claimed Khmer Rouge forces had killed 68 Vietnamese troops and wounded 76 in fighting December 23 near the town of Pailin in western Cambodia, where the guerrillas are traditionally strong.

It also said that a day earlier, a unit of the pro-Vietnamese Cambodian Army based at the airport of the western city of Battambang mutinied and killed an unspecified number of Hanoi's troops.

Khmer Rouge radio recently called on Phnom Penh's 30,000-member army to desert to resistance ranks, after reporting the mutiny in mid-December of 850 Phnom Penh Government troops in western Pursat Province. None of these mutinies have been independently confirmed. Claims by the Khmer Rouge Guerrillas are generally greeted with the greatest caution by Indochina observers here.

But Western military experts nonetheless consider that the number of successes claimed by the Khmer Rouge recently probably indicates a considerable increase in their activities inside Cambodia. Vietnam recently denied a Khmer Rouge attack on the northwestern Cambodian city of Siem Reap, although it was confirmed by reliable Western diplomatic sources here.

Meanwhile, Thai military sources at the Thai-Cambodian border said today that Cambodian Nationalist Resistance guerrillas and Vietnamese troops clashed briefly yesterday inside Cambodia about six kilometers from the border. The sources in the Thai border city of Aranyaprathet said the guerrillas of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), had ambushed a Vietnamese unit transporting provisions to advanced positions along the border. No information on any casualties was immediately available. The ambush was one of the rare military actions by the KPNLF recently since the movement has been riven by a leadership crisis which has virtually paralyzed its army.

The Khmer Rouge, the KPNLF and the nationalist group lead by Prince Norodom Sihanouk make up the tripartite resistance coalition fighting Hanoi's troops which have been stationed in Cambodia since Vietnam invaded the country in December 1978.

#### 355 PEOPLE RETURN FROM THAILAND IN DECEMBER

OW011417 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1110 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK January 1 -- In the first three weeks of December, 355 people led astray by the enemy reported themselves to the revolutionary authorities in areas bordering Thailand.



The returnees coming in groups of five or ten, brought along a number of weapons and ammunition. They crossed over as a result of the good deployment of the six-point clemency policy of the government. The returnees were warmly received and were provided with means to join their families in embarking on a new life.

VONADK AIRS KHIEU SAMPHAN NEW YEAR MESSAGE

BK011051 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian  
2315 GMT 31 Dec 85

["Greetings Message from Democratic Kampuchean Vice President Khieu Samphan to the Democratic Kampuchean National Army, Transport Units, Ministries, Services, and People on Universal new year 1986" -- recorded]

[Text] Beloved comrades-in-arms, combatants and cadres of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and beloved and respected compatriots:

On the occasion of the universal new year, I would like to wish all the best to all comrade-in-arms of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army, the transport units, ministries, and services, our people, and beloved compatriots. May you all continue to score victories in the common struggle to fight against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators to defend our beloved Cambodian territory and nation. It has now been 7 years since the Vietnamese enemy sent hundreds of thousands of troops to try to annex our Cambodia. However, they have failed. The Democratic Kampuchean National Army, which has been fighting as one with our entire people and all nationalist forces, is an iron collar on the Vietnamese throat preventing them from swallowing Cambodia. The past 6 years have been a period of trying struggle but also a period in which we scored successive victories and gradually advanced in the struggle to bog down the Vietnamese deeper and deeper until they are in a complete impasse on the battlefield of aggression in Cambodia. This situation more clearly emerged in 1985. The Vietnamese deployed more troops than in previous years in an attempt to get out of this impasse, but they were bogged down even deeper on the border in western Cambodia and on the battlefield inside the country. As for us, we have fought against the Vietnamese both on the battlefield in western Cambodia and inside the country. Inside the country in particular, we have attacked and destroyed Vietnamese control in villages and communes again and again, scattering militia forces and Cambodian soldiers many times, thereby shaking and weakening the state authorities' political, military, and economic structures the Vietnamese have tried to set up to serve as a foundation for their war of aggression in Cambodia. We have destroyed and cut the Vietnamese enemy's railroad and transport routes again and again. At the same time, we have regularly attacked Vietnamese enemy positions -- small, medium, and large -- small, medium, and large townships, and various provincial seats with the initiative as masters of the situation. In particular, we have paid attention to intensifying our activities in the first group of battlefields and expanding this group from the five provinces around the Tonle Sap Lake to the battlefield adjoining Phnom Penh. The Vietnamese have been unable to halt our advance.

As for our people, they have increased their opposition and intensified their struggle against the Vietnamization of Cambodia and against the sending of increasing numbers of Vietnamese nationals to settle in Cambodia. Our people have to struggle daily against the Vietnamese to survive. They have to fight against the Vietnamese who are plundering our people's homes, land, ricefields, paddy, and fish in the lakes and rivers. They have to struggle against the Vietnamese draft to send them to die along the border in western Cambodia in accordance with Hanoi's K-5 plan.

This K-5 plan clearly shows Vietnam's ultimate strategy of annexing Cambodia. It also shows the political impasse of the Vietnamese. No matter what they do to dupe our people, we still oppose them. The Vietnamese have no other option but to massacre the Cambodian people and exterminate the Cambodian race and replace them with Vietnamese nations. However, the Cambodian people are not going stand idly by and let the Vietnamese draft them and send them to die along the border in western Cambodia. Our people have avoided the Vietnamese draft. Those who have been drafted, have still tried to escape on arrival in western Cambodia. In many villages and communes, our people have taken up arms and cooperated with our army units fighting the Vietnamese nearby to defend themselves and their localities so that the Vietnamese cannot draft them at will.

As for our militiamen, local units, and Cambodian soldiers who have been forced to serve the Vietnamese, they have increasingly opposed the Vietnamese enemy.

On this occasion, we would like to express admiration for the 700 Cambodian soldiers of the 1st and 2d regiments of the 2d Division, who were forced to serve the Vietnamese on the western Leach battlefield. They revolted against the Vietnamese on 15 December, captured Vietnamese tanks and bravely used them against the Vietnamese at Roleap, west of Pursat. We also congratulate all the 150 Cambodian soldiers who revolted at Anlung Reap on 17 December and joined in the fight against the Vietnamese at Roleap. These Cambodian soldiers were supported and assisted by our people -- who have been forced to serve the Vietnamese war of aggression on the battlefield in western Cambodia -- who courageously joined in the fight for many days and dealt heavy blows to the Vietnamese.

On this occasion, we would like to appeal to Cambodian soldiers who have been forced to serve the Vietnamese on the Pailin, Samlot, Koh Kong Leu, and other battlefields throughout the country to follow the example of the Cambodian soldiers on the western Leach battlefield. Please rise up and cooperate with our people, our Democratic Kampuchean National Army, and other nationalists forces to fight the Vietnamese to liberate our nation, people, our relatives, and yourselves.

The incident in which Cambodian soldiers belonging to the 1st and 2d regiments of the 2d Division and our people revolted against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators clearly shows that our people, Cambodian soldiers, guerrillas, and militiamen in villages and communes, who have been forced to serve the Vietnamese, have had enough. They can no longer stay idle and let the Vietnamese do as they please. The longer the Vietnamese continue their aggression in Cambodia, the stronger will burn the anger of the Cambodian people and the entire Cambodian nation.

As for our CGDK, with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as president of Democratic Kampuchea, it is increasingly stable reflecting the development of united nationalist forces in the struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators. Conditions to ensure great national unity have been increased for the present and for the long future. All of us are increasingly aware that each side, whether big or small, has its own forces both in the country and abroad. However, each side can neither fight against the Vietnamese nor defend the country alone. Whatever each one of us has should be pooled together so that we can fight against the Vietnamese and defend the country in the future. Furthermore we share the same view that we are not only united among the three of us. After the withdrawal of all Vietnamese aggressor forces from Cambodia, we will welcome other forces which agree to let Cambodia be independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned, and with no foreign military bases on Cambodian territory. The forces supporting and assisting the just struggle of the Cambodian people and the CGDK in the international arena have been increasing. The world is more aware of the fact that Vietnam is a Soviet military base and a Soviet accomplice in implementing an expansionist and aggressive strategy in Southeast Asia.

The world has put increasing pressure on Vietnam and has become firmer and more resolute in demanding that Vietnam withdraws all its aggressor forces from Cambodia to let the Cambodian people decide their own destiny. This year, 114 voices demanded the withdrawal of the Vietnamese aggressor forces from Cambodia. The number of voices supporting Vietnam has been reduced, and so has the number of those who abstained. The Vietnamese diplomatic maneuvers have been successively exposed and discarded by the world.

In sum, during the entire 1985, our struggle has been a trying and arduous one but we have advanced in every field. This good development of our struggle pleases everyone of us and strengthens our firm belief that the cause of the just struggle of our people and our CGDK will win. The Vietnamese enemy should withdraw all forces from Cambodia. It is true that according to their aggressive strategy and that of their Soviet masters, the Hanoi Vietnamese are stubborn and will not easily withdraw their forces from Cambodia. They still have many other military, political, and diplomatic maneuvers. In the military field in particular, this dry season, the Vietnamese have successively sent reinforcements -- soldiers, tanks, and cannons -- to the battlefield in western Cambodia. On the Pailin battlefield, fighting has been going on for the past 2 months. Therefore, during this eighth dry season, the fighting will be arduous. However, we have sufficient qualities to advance further. During the past 7 years, our struggle has neither retreated nor stayed still. Our struggle is an arduous and persistent one but we have continued advancing every year.

In 1986, as in the coming years, all of us are determined to hold even higher the banner of great national unity, brave obstacles, and advance further to fight the Vietnamese until they agree to withdraw all their aggressor forces from Cambodia. On this universal new year of 1986, all of us wish our CGDK, with Samdech Nordon Sihanouk as president of Democratic Kampuchea, further success in every field. May the tripartite unity within the CGDK continue to be strengthened forever. All of us would also like, on this occasion, to express most profound gratitude to all friendly countries near and far throughout the world for their successive support and assistance for our Cambodian people's struggle. We would like to especially thank the ASEAN countries. We will never forget their precious good deeds. At the same time, we hope that the forces fighting against the aggressor forces of Vietnam and the Soviet Union score further successes for the benefit of safeguarding peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world.

#### VODK COMMENTS ON SIGNING OF SRV BORDER TREATY

BK311222 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 30 Dec 85

[Station commentary: The Cambodian People and the CGDK Categorically Reject the Agreement To Eliminate the Cambodian-Vietnamese Border Recently Drawn Up by the Hanoi Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors and Race Exterminators"]

[Text] Recently, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors drew up another agreement to eliminate the Cambodian-Vietnamese border to legally pave the way for the Hanoi Vietnamese authorities to send more Vietnamese nationals to settle in Cambodia. Nguyen Co Thach, Vietnamese foreign minister, flew in from Hanoi to get his lackeys in Phnom Penh to proclaim this agreement.

This is another dark maneuver of the Hanoi Vietnamese in their war of aggression and race extermination in Cambodia. The strategy of the Hanoi Vietnamese has been for a long time to annex Cambodia and Laos to set up an Indochinese federation. According to the doctrine of this Vietnamese Indochinese federation, the three countries -- Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia -- form one state with one party, one army, one economy, and one population, with Vietnam as leader.



The elimination of the borders of the three countries is an important part of this strategy. Since the end of the war in 1975, the Hanoi Vietnamese have forced the two countries, Cambodia and Laos, to follow this path. In Laos, the Vietnamese have succeeded. They have stationed about 60,000 troops in Laos, and many tens of thousands more Vietnamese administrative personnel are in charge of every Lao business, from top to bottom. After conquering Laos, Vietnam proclaimed an agreement abolishing the two countries' borders by pretending to sign the agreement with the Vientiane puppets to openly and legally allow Vietnamese authorities to send Vietnamese nationals to settle in Laos. Since then, waves of Vietnamese nationals have flowed into Laos.

In Cambodia, the Vietnamese cannot do as they wish. They have tried all kinds of maneuvers including flattery, threats, and attacks on the border to get the Democratic Kampuchean government to follow Laos' example. All this failed because the Cambodian people and the Democratic Kampuchean government united and fought back until the Vietnamese sent hundreds of thousands of troops to invade and occupy the country at the end of 1978.

The Vietnamese for a long time have wanted to have this border agreement to allow Vietnamese authorities to send Vietnamese nationals to settle in Cambodia and gradually Vietnamize the country in accordance with the Indochinese federation strategy. During the past 7 years, along with massacring the Cambodian people through all kinds of savage and barbarous means, the Hanoi Vietnamese have been sending Vietnamese nationals to settle in Cambodia, particularly in rich areas. Currently, there are more than 700,000 Vietnamese nationals in Cambodia, and the number is rising. So, the Hanoi Vietnamese have drawn up this agreement to legitimize the act of sending successive waves of Vietnamese nationals to Cambodia in the past and also to legally pave the way for sending more Vietnamese nationals to Cambodia to quickly change the country and its population.

However, the international community and the Cambodian people cannot accept this agreement. Everyone knows that the so-called regime of Heng Samrin and Hun Sen is in fact 100 percent the regime of the Vietnamese aggressors. Its army is Vietnamese and its administrative personnel is also Vietnamese. Everything in the Phnom Penh administration is decided by the Vietnamese. As for Heng Samrin, Hun Sen, and a handful of other Vietnamese lackeys in Phnom Penh, they are nothing but a smokescreen to cover up the Vietnamese aggression in Cambodia. They have no people and no political basis in Cambodian society. They survive in Cambodia because of the presence of Vietnamese troops to look after them constantly. They therefore do not represent the Cambodian people and nation but are just a tool of aggression of the Hanoi Vietnamese in Cambodia. Therefore, any agreement concluded with these people is considered null and void. The Cambodian people and the CGDK categorically reject all agreements and treaties made and drawn up by the Hanoi Vietnamese which they pretend to sign with Vietnamese aggressors' authorities in Phnom Penh. The Cambodian people, the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, and the CGDK are determined to continue to unite and fight against the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors' strategy to annex Cambodia to set up an Indochinese federation until we completely smash this strategy.



KHIEU SAMPHAN STATEMENT ON SRV TROOP WITHDRAWAL

BK020047 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in  
Cambodian 2315 GMT 1 Jan 86

["Statement by Khieu Samphan on the Hanoi Vietnamese Statement of Withdrawing  
Aggressor Forces From Cambodia When Pol Pot Is Removed" -- dated 30 december 1985,  
read by announcer]

[Text] 1. Over the past few days, the Hanoi Vietnamese have again declared that they  
will withdraw their forces from Cambodia if Pol Pot is removed. This kind of state-  
ment has been made many times during the past few years by the Hanoi Vietnamese to  
dupe world opinion and avoid being condemned for their act of aggression in Cambodia.

2. To this Hanoi Vietnamese statement, Decmocratic Kampuchea would like to make a  
solemn statement as follows:

Note 1. The Hanoi Vietnamese say they will withdraw their aggressor forces from  
Cambodia on the condition that Pol Pot is removed.

Note 2. Pol Pot retired on 25 August 1985 as prescribed by the age limit within the  
Democratic Kampuchean framework. However, on this occasion, as an exchange for the  
Hanoi Vietnamese condition that they will withdraw their forces from Cambodia when Pol  
Pot is removed, Democratic Kampuchea would like to declare that: Pol Pot promises to  
the nation and the international community that he will stop all activities, whether  
military or political, forever. This will take effect from the first day after  
Democratic Kampuchea and the SRV sign on the withdrawal of the Hanoi Vietnamese  
aggressor forces from Cambodia. To guarantee this promise, Democratic Kampuchea re-  
quests the presence of observers or UN forces on the spot.

Note 3. Along with the fact that Pol Pot will stop all military and political  
activities, the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressor forces should be withdrawn from Cambodia  
immediately. This is the correct way for an exchange of conditions. Furthermore,  
when Vietnam invaded Democratic Kampuchea, it did not put any condition on the time  
limit. It suddenly annexed Democratic Kampuchea. Therefore, when it withdraws its  
agressor forces from Cambodia, it should do so even faster than when it moved into  
Cambodia because it is going out peacefully without any fighting. However, imbued  
with the goodwill to quickly resolve the Cambodian issue politically, have peace in  
this region, and have a long lasting and peaceful coexistence with the Hanoi Viet-  
namese, Democratic Kampuchea is willing to offer the withdrawal of the Hanoi  
Vietnamese forces from Cambodia in 4 stages.

First stage: Withdraw one-fourth of Vietnamese aggressor forces during the 1st  
quarter of 1986;

Second stage: Withdraw another one-fourth of Vietnamese aggressor forces during the  
2d quarter of 1986;

Third stage: Withdraw another one-fourth of Vietnamese aggressor forces during the  
3d quarter of 1986;

Fourth stage: Withdraw another one-fourth of Vietnamese aggressor forces during the  
4th quarter of 1986.

This way, all Vietnamese aggressor forces in Cambodia should be withdrawn by the end  
of December 1986. This withdrawa of the Hanoi Vietnamese forces should be controlled  
on the spot by observers or UN forces.

Note 4. To carry out all this, the Foreign Ministry of Democratic Kampuchea and that of the SRV can either contact one another directly or through the United Nations. In fact, the Hanoi Vietnamese invaded Democratic Kampuchea. Democratic Kampuchea is a victim. The Hanoi Vietnamese have no rights whatsoever to impose conditions on Democratic Kampuchea. This is clear. However, Democratic Kampuchea is making this statement as an exchange because it wants to quickly resolve the Cambodian issue politically, have peace in the region, and have a longlasting and peaceful coexistence with the SRV.

Therefore, we ask the Hanoi Vietnamese to respond appropriately to this political gesture without any further tricks if they want to resolve the Cambodian issue and have peace in this region. The Cambodian people, the Vietnamese people, world people, and the United Nations are waiting for the Hanoi Vietnamese response.

[Date] Democratic Kampuchea, 30 December 1985

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of Foreign Affairs

VONADK REPORTS DK ARMY COMMAND'S 23 DEC DIRECTIVE

BK270344 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 26 Dec 85

[23 December Directive of the Supreme Command of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea]

[Text] Since the beginning of the 1985-86 eighth dry season, hundreds and even thousands of Cambodian soldiers, who were forced by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors to serve their war of aggression, have deserted from various battlefields, such as on the western Leach and Pailin battlefields. Therefore, the Supreme Command of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea calls on the combatants and units on various battlefields throughout the country to take this opportunity to fight the Vietnamese enemy aggressors more actively and valiantly in conformity with the 5-point strategy in order to:

First, to encourage Cambodian soldiers who already deserted from the Vietnamese enemy aggressors;

Second, to encourage and cooperate with Cambodian soldiers of the 1st and 2d regiments of the 2d Division at western Leach who are fighting against the Vietnamese enemy at Roleap and Bak Pra near Pursat town; and

Third, to intensify our national army's battle activities against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and encourage many more Cambodian soldiers everywhere to desert from the Vietnamese enemy and mutiny and fight the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators.

[Dated] 23 December 1985

[Signed] The Supreme Command of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea

U.S. DELEGATION MEETS WITH LEADERS OVER MIA'S

HK021206 Hong Kong AFP in English 1149 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] Bangkok, Jan 2 (AFP) -- A U.S. military team is tomorrow to begin a preliminary survey in Laos on an excavation planned for early this year of a U.S. warplane crash site, an American spokesman said here today. The six-man delegation arrived in Vientiane today and met with Laotian officials, said Lieutenant-Colonel Paul Mather, Bangkok representative of the Hawaii-based Joint Casualty Resolution Center (JCRC).

The delegation, led by JCRC chief Lieutenant-Colonel Joe Harvey, is tomorrow to visit the site where a U.S. Air Force AC-130 gunship crashed during the Indochina war. The AC-130, a cargo craft converted into a gunship, usually carried a crew of 15 and was used against supply convoys snaking their way through the Laotian countryside, Lt.-Col. Mather said.

A total of 1,797 U.S. servicemen are still listed as missing-in-action (MIA) from the Indochina war.

The delegation will compile a report, to be submitted to Vientiane, detailing what equipment and how many Laotian workers will be needed for the dig, Lt.-Col. Mather said.

He added that "because of the remoteness of the location" the excavation would most likely be done with shovels and picks, instead of heavy equipment. But he refused to indicate the exact location of the crash site.

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Paul Wolfowitz said on a visit here last month that Vientiane had promised at least one and perhaps two excavations during the current dry season ending in May.

The first joint operation on a U.S. warplane crash site in communist Indochina, an AC-130 excavation in Laos last February, turned up the remains of 13 U.S. MIA's. A joint U.S.-Vietnamese excavation last month failed to discover any MIA's.

SINO-THAI HOT LINE AGREEMENT DENOUNCED

BK010626 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0530 GMT 30 Dec 85

[Unattributed commentary: "The Resolute Collusion Between China and Thailand"]

[Text] Respected listeners, following the meeting and talks between Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and his Chinese counterpart, Wu Xueqian, who visited Thailand from 26-28 December, the Information Department of the Thai Foreign Ministry immediately issued an official statement on the success of the collusion between the two diplomatic chiefs. In short, the main point of the agreement reached between the two sides is nothing other than the same old issue which affects peace in the Southeast Asia. What they described as extra special is a unanimity reached between the two countries -- China and Thailand -- on establishing a telephone hot line so they can contact each other even more quickly. This shows that these two countries have colluded in switching on the red light to serve their evil schemes.

Wu Xueqian said there can be absolutely no solution to the Cambodian problem unless all Vietnamese troops are withdrawn from Cambodia. He said this despite the fact that the PRK has increasingly developed and become stronger daily -- a situation that cannot be reversed by anybody. Actually, the Cambodian problem can be settled automatically through peaceful means by the Cambodian people themselves who enjoy their own territorial integrity. As for the exiled Cambodian reactionaries in Thailand and China, who were criminals or troublemakers, they will only expose themselves and finally disperse.

Wu Xueqian has also acted in the manner of big fish swallowing up a small one by reiterating that all efforts will be made to settle the disputes in the tripartite Cambodian group and that China will continue to render all-round assistance to the shattered Cambodian forces in Thailand to enable them to get back to retaking the country. In fact, China is plotting to again turn Cambodia into a colony.

It is obvious that China has not yet abandoned its efforts to continue genocidal acts in Cambodia and to continually create tension and danger to peace in Southeast Asia. China has used Thailand as its basic tool and close collaborator in pursuing this policy. As for the ruling Thai reactionary authorities, to show their loyalty in serving as the firm springboard for China, they have pledged to do their best to carry out Beijing's orders. Therefore, to make it more convenient to make quick contact when there are difficulties or confusion in performing duties or when it is necessary to report on the situation, Beijing has approved the installation of a so-called hot line which will facilitate urgent contact between the Supreme Command of the Thai Armed Forces -- the office of Athit Kamlang-ek -- and Kunming city of China. This is not merely a long-distance line between Beijing and Bangkok. It also represents an impermeable chain tying the necks of China and Thailand together in their collusion in carrying out activities to obstruct steps toward peace and harmony among various nations as well as between the groups of countries in Southeast Asia.

Such collusive acts between China and Thailand once again prove what has been said by leaders of Indonesia and of certain other countries in the ASEAN grouping, namely that the immediate as well as the long-term danger threatening peace in Southeast Asia region stems from China, and not from Vietnam.

#### GROUP RETURNS FROM INDIAN PARTY CELEBRATION

BK021050 Vientiane KPL in English 0924 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] Vientiane, January 2 (OANA-KPL) -- A delegation of the Lao party and government headed by Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the party CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Committee, returned here on December 31st after attending the celebration of the 100th founding anniversary of the Indian Congress Party which was held from December 28 to 30, 1985.

The delegation was met at the airport by General Sisavat Keobounphan, secretary of the party CC, minister of interior and other high ranking party and state officials. Shi Kumar, Indian ambassador, and Vladimir Sobchenko, Soviet ambassador to Laos were also present at the airport.



PRIME MINISTER GIVES NEW YEAR ADDRESS

BK011234 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 31 Dec 85

[New Year Address by Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon -- recorded]

[Text] Dear Thai people: As the new year will arrive in a few hours, I invite you to jointly extend our humble best wishes to their majesties the king and queen. May the triple gems of Buddhism [the Buddha, his teachings, and the Buddhist monks] and all the sacred beings in the world bestow longevity and happiness on their majesties. May his majesty the king's greatness be respected and further expanded so that he can rule and protect his subjects forever.

Dear Thai people, I am proud of the fact that our society and our people have developed to a very satisfactory level. The majority of the people are obviously united and have been working together for the benefit of our country's reputation. This was proved by the XIII Southeast Asian Games which was successfully hosted by Thailand with the co-operation of our compatriots and the participation of friendly countries.

Respected Thai people, before I extend my new year greetings to you in accordance with our traditional practice, I would like to take this opportunity to inform you of the real situation in the country. The past year saw many events which have caused concern and uneasiness among our fraternal people. In particular, the economic problem has caused much concern and hardship to all parties, including the government and private sectors. Everyone wants the government to find a quick solution.

The root cause of the economic problem is global economic fluctuations. All countries are facing the problem of economic recession. Fairly speaking, our country is still in a much better position than other countries. I am confident that we can solve the economic problem even though it will be difficult. The situation is not desperate, and we are not in despair. On the contrary, we still have much hope as long as we do not stand idle, but decide to tackle the problems systematically. In doing so, we must be united and cooperate with each other in patiently overcoming all obstacles and achieving our goal.

In 1985, global economic problems continued to worsen and batter our country. We had to solve one problem after another. I appeal to you all not to despair or be discouraged. On the contrary, we must fight systematically and with honor. Although we are facing economic problems, our productive efficiency is higher than that of nearby countries. We can produce goods for our own consumption and depend very little on foreign countries. The prices of our products in the country are lower than those in other countries. These problems should not cause much concern for anyone. We can solve these problems only if we jointly reduce extravagant spending and use locally-made goods as much as we can. If we do that, we have already solved the problem to a certain extent.

International trade protectionism and competition remain prominent problems which have adversely affected our agricultural and industrial products. While the prices of agricultural products have declined alarmingly, our major industrial goods also face strong protectionist measures. We are very pleased that the U.S. President has vetoed the protectionist textile bill, and this will enable us to export our industrial products to the U.S. market at least for a period of time. I on behalf of every Thai I would like to thank His Excellency U.S. President Ronald Reagan for this. We must try to be self reliant in marketing, as so far we have not yet used our resources for market study and research.

I believe that if we pay more attention to this area, we will discover that we can produce new agricultural goods which can bring higher prices and meet market demand. As a matter of fact, the private sectors have also been active in this field, but that is not enough yet. I want to see our country using more resources for marketing purposes. We also need many more learned and capable people to help us in the modern era of competition. I believe that we must concentrate our resources to produce qualified personnel and create an awareness that our products must meet certain quality standards to compete in the world market.

Dear Thai people, although the economic situation is full of obstacles and difficulties and had developed beyond our expectations, we can relieve the problems if all parties, including the government and the private sector, cooperate with each other. Although the country's economic growth rate this year is lower than in previous years, events have shown that our country has a very good economic foundation and stability compared with other countries.

With the series of problems and the changing situation in the past year, the government has made continuous efforts to cope. The government has had to be careful and depend on cooperation from all sectors. Our country has a disadvantage -- it is not in a position to determine its own economic condition. Anyway, I must confirm to you all that I will not risk the future of our nation and our younger generation just to gain popularity for the government.

Dear Thai people: Faced with the present situation, I would like to recall the 3-point policy that the government believes will help alleviate the problems and boost the economic situation in our country. The policies are: austerity, promotion of locally made goods, and the development of exports. By austerity, I mean a careful screening will be made of investment costs for major projects of the government and the private sector. Investment costs for unnecessary project must be cut down while those for necessary projects will be subject to thorough screening so that they will really serve national development. Consideration will also be given to the projects that contribute to the employment situation. The government has already implemented those policies which I announced to you before I went abroad.

As for the promotion of locally made products, I want all of us to use our own products. We should be proud of products made here. We must stick to the slogan: Made by Thai people, for Thai people and for national development. This will help the country reduce the spending on imports. I would like to congratulate and to thank our people for having favorably cooperated with this important policy. It has already yielded results, and if we are to achieve better results the policy must be continued.

The two above major policies are within our capability as they concern our domestic problems. The third policy -- the development of exports -- is, however, partly beyond our control. This is because it depends on the changing world economic situation. It is impossible to force others to buy our products if they do not wish to. We can, however, still try to improve the quality of our products, both in the farm sector and industry, to meet the standard in other countries. In order to achieve our target in developing exports, we must pay attention to this policy and implement it effectively. We must also implement price controls and cut down on unnecessary steps in the buying and selling process so as to better attract customers for the best benefit our national interests. We must try to achieve results from the implementation of the three major policies. The government and private sectors must cooperate in order to improve marketing and the export system for both agricultural and industrial products.

Meanwhile, major investment projects will have to be delayed so as to give priority to projects using national resources and contributing to income generation for the majority in the country. We will also implement the tax restructuring aimed at justice for all. I believe that, with all those measures effectively implemented, we will be able to achieve a better economy for the country in 1986 compared to 1985. That is what I firmly believe.

Dear Thai people: I think that in the next few years, our country should adopt a middle-of-the-road policy. This means we will not take risks, but neither will we become discouraged. We will look for new opportunities in our development process. We can achieve that by reducing our dependence on external economic factors now by trying to give priority to the projects we can afford by using our own resources. We must adjust the production and marketing systems in our country so that it can better serve our development process. We must also try to maintain economic growth in the country.

I must again repeat that our country is still poor. What the government will concentrate on in achieving development for the country is through reducing the use of capital while trying to make full use of human resources in the country. I believe that we have sufficient resources for competition with other countries, and indeed are even better endowed than some countries in the matter of human or natural resources. We must make full use of this now. We have good and capable farmers upcountry, and we still have abundant natural resources for tapping. What we are poor in is the problem of marketing as I have already mentioned, and I consider this problem to be a very important factor for us in the coming year.

Dear Thai people: What our nation needs most at present is understanding, patience, diligence to build our society, and rational solidarity. Especially under the present economic circumstance, we must adjust our economic outlook and values to enable us to survive. Government officials and state enterprise employees must set an example to the general public. They must adopt a simple way of life, be diligent, thrifty, honest, and well disciplined, and uphold social traditions. The older must set an example to the younger generation by instilling in them the right values, morals, and ethics so that they can grow up as good leaders.

Dear people: I am well aware of the difficulties in our country. When the people are unhappy, the government is unhappy too. Anyway, I would like to assure you all that not a single member of the government is indifferent to the plight of the people. I would like to say that we are all in the same boat. We must realize the problems of our country together, for we sink or swim together. I want to remind you that and I am appealing to you to think of national interests and security as being most important. Be ready to sacrifice personal interest for the sake of national interest. Perform your respective duties to the best of your ability and contribute to the progress of our beloved country.

On the occasion of the New Year of 1986, I beg the power of all sacred beings of your respective beliefs and that of their majesties and king and the queen to bring you all happiness, prosperity, physical and mental health, and wisdom so that you will be able to make correct and sound decisions concerning your personal or group problems, thus contributing to the welfare of our society and nation. Good evening.

OFFICIAL ON CAMBODIA BORDER PATROL OPERATIONS

BK311110 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 30 Dec 85

[Undated statement by Burapha Task Force Representative Colonel Chalong Chotakham reviewing the unit's operations at the Thai-Cambodian border -- place not given; recorded]

[Text] The task force of the 9th Infantry Division took over the border patrol duty from the 2d Infantry Division on 1 October. It was about the same time that the Vietnam-Heng Samrin forces started implementing the K-5 plan to seal off the border preventing movement in and out by the DK soldiers and civilians. Under the K-5 plan, Vietnamese soldiers set up barbed wire, planted land mines, and dug ditches along the border. At certain spots, mines were planted inside Thai territory.

From the interrogation of Vietnamese soldiers captured by Thailand on 17 October, it was learned that a unit sneaked into Thailand to plant land mines. They were commanded by the deputy leader of the 3d Company of the 7th Battalion, 209th Infantry Division. The area lies between Ban Mai Pak Hong and Ban Sansu Phatthana in Aranyaprathet District. Also, from a message interception on 6 November, it was learned that Vietnam deployed a 20-man team of the 7th Battalion of the 209th Infantry Division to plant land mines in Ban Nong Ian and Ban Mai Pak Hong. On 14 November the 7th Battalion of the 209th Infantry Division planted another 1,600 TNT 6-M land mines in wooden boxes along the area from Ban Mai Pak Hong to Ban Nong Ian. The area constitutes a border of Thailand and Cambodia and is easily trespassed on by the other side despite constant patrol by Thai authorities.

SECURITY CHIEF ON USSR, SRV MILITARY ACTIVITIES

BK311541 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 1 Jan 86 p 3

[By Yuwadi Thanyasiri]

[Text] The Soviet Union has poured more arms and ammunition into Kampuchea and sent more warships into the Gulf of Thailand this year, while claiming that it wishes to promote good relations with Thailand, National Security Council [NSC] chief Prasong Sunsiri said on Monday.

In an exclusive interview with the BANGKOK POST, he said the growing Soviet military projection in the Gulf and its increased arming of Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea were an indication of Soviet hostility towards Thailand. He disclosed that Moscow sent nine shipments of military hardware into Kampuchea via Kompong Som seaport against seven shipments last year and eight shipments in 1983. The arms shipments were sent by Soviet and East Bloc freighters, he said.

The NSC secretary-general noted the supply of hundreds of thousands of Soviet-made landmines and booby traps and additional tanks into Kampuchea. Squadron-Leader Prasong said that the increased supply of military hardware into Kampuchea might be an indication that Hanoi had sustained heavy losses in its attempts to subdue the Khmer resistance forces and needed arms replenishment. He said that Vietnam's ambitious plan to seal the entire Thai-Kampuchean border with landmines and troop deployments had not been successful. "If the border is to be sealed completely, Vietnam will need at least 12 infantry divisions," he said, adding that if all the troops were to be deployed along the border, interior Kampuchea would be vulnerable to infiltration and attacks by the Khmer resistance forces.



The NSC chief disclosed that there were currently 20 Vietnamese troop divisions in Kampuchea, including 12 infantry divisions. In addition, he said that the 2nd and 7th infantry divisions were deployed in rotation into Kampuchea from central Vietnam last year to carry out the offensive against the resistance. "We are now checking how many infantry divisions Vietnam will deploy to undertake the operation this dry season. If no reinforcements are sent in, Vietnam will be confronted with more difficulty this year," said Sqn-Ldr Prasong.

He noted that the accelerated renovation of roads near the western border by Vietnamese engineers and Khmer forced labour and the growing infiltration of "Dac Cong" sapper units into Thailand indicated that Vietnam would soon launch major attacks against the Khmer resistance forces near the Thai border and might even intrude into Thai territory.

In the Gulf of Thailand, Sqn-Ldr Prasong disclosed that Vietnam had permanently deployed three gunboats in Kompong Som, with two of the vessels on regular patrol in the sea and, at times, harassing Thai trawlers.

#### RALLY PROTESTS USSR TROOPS IN AFGHANISTAN

BK311022 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 30 Dec 85

[Text] While the Thai Foreign Ministry issued on Friday a statement calling for the immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan, about 200 Thai Muslims rallied in front of the Russian Embassy Friday morning to protest the Soviet invasion and occupation of Afghanistan which is entering its 7th year on 27 December 1985, holding placards which bore slogans condemning the Soviet Union to express their full support for the struggle of the mujahidin resistance fighters against Soviet occupation forces. A statement issued by the protesters charged Moscow with brutally suppressing the freedom fighters and Afghan civilians by using chemical and other sophisticated weapons.

#### SECURITY OFFICER DISCUSSES GUERRILLAS IN SOUTH

BK290159 Bangkok THE NATION in English 29 Dec 85 p 3

[Excerpt] Southern separatists have adopted the "Politics before military" approach in an attempt to restore their popularity, a border Security Office spokesman said yesterday. Speaking during a monthly conference to assess southern guerrilla activities, Group Captain Charan Patthamasang said the Muslim BRN [Barisan Revolusi Nasional] movement recently changed its strategy for subversion and underwent a major change.

The movement, he said, is emphasizing more the political approach by infiltrating religious groups. But the BRN is still militarily active and is extorting protection money from local businessmen. He said the outlawed movement, in a bid to improve its image, has carried out activities under the guise of religion, and has reportedly reshuffled its leadership.

The BRN terrorist movement, a successor to the once notorious PULO [Pattani United Liberation Organization] movement, is active in areas of Bacho District in Narathiwat and Mayo District in Pattani. These areas were once under the influence of PULO.

HIGH-LEVEL U.S. DELEGATION TO VISIT 6-7 JANUARY

HK311332 Hong Kong AFP in English 1306 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] Hanoi, Dec 31, (AFP) -- Vietnam today confirmed that a high-level U.S. delegation would visit here on January 6-7 for talks about U.S. servicemen missing in action (MIA) since the Vietnam war.

"During their stay, the U.S. team will meet with a Vietnamese delegation led by Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Hoang Dinh Son. The team will also meet with Foreign Affairs Minister Nguyen Co Thach," official sources said here. (The U.S. State Department announced the visit in Washington yesterday.)

Such a high-level U.S. delegation, to be led by U.S. Deputy Defence Secretary Richard Armitage and include the assistant secretary of state for the Far East, Paul Wolfowitz, was expected here last summer, but it was cancelled at the last minute because Mr Thach was absent from Hanoi.

Since then, Vietnamese leaders have repeatedly stated the importance they attach to such a visit, which would be the first since the Vietnam war. They have also tacitly linked it to Vietnam's continued cooperation with the United States in its search for MIA remains under a "two-year plan" proposed by Hanoi. A total of 1,797 U.S. servicemen, most of them airman, are still listed by U.S. officials as missing in action.

Diplomats here said the January visit, which is considered "an added step" toward improved relations between Vietnam and the United States, was only agreed to after some tough bargaining. The U.S. side demanded that the delegation meet with Mr Thach and also wanted assurances from Hanoi that Vietnamese forces stationed in Cambodia would not launch any attacks on Thailand during the group's visit.

The officials here refused to say what topics would be discussed with the U.S. team, but a White House spokesman said in Washington yesterday that the talks would focus exclusively on the problem of the missing servicemen. Vietnamese leaders have said in the past few weeks that they were "ready to discuss any issues proposed by the U.S. side."

Observers here said the January talks would focus on Vietnam's plan for recovering MIA remains and the continuation of joint U.S.-Viet excavations like the first such venture last month at the site near here where a U.S. B-52 bomber went down during the war. The possibility of opening a permanent U.S. office here to monitor the MIA search might also be discussed at the meetings, they said.

Highly reliable Vietnamese sources here said Vietnam would be ready to permit such an office, but it would also require certain concessions in exchange, perhaps including the opening of a Vietnamese mission in Washington, or, failing that, in another major U.S. city.

Resolution of the MIA problem and the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia are the two conditions set forth by Washington for a normalisation of relations with Hanoi.

GENERAL RECALLS DECEMBER 1972 AIR WAR OVER HANOI

BK311155 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Dear comrades and friends: 13 years ago, during 12 days and nights in late December 1972, the U.S. imperialists mobilized a large force of B-52's to launch strategic raids on Hanoi, Haiphong, and a number of other localities in the northern part of our country in a bid to save themselves from the very serious defeat they were experiencing in the southern battlefields.

Under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the Political Bureau and the party Central Committee's Military Commission, the northern armed forces developed to a high degree their valor in combat, intelligence, and creativity to defeat this criminal military adventure of the U.S. imperialists, downing 81 aircraft of various types, including 34 B-52 stratofortresses. This victory of strategic significance contributed to forcing the U.S. imperialists to sign the Paris agreement on Vietnam. To recall this historic event, comrades and friends, you are invited to listen to a section of a memoir by Major General (Van Gia), former political commissar of the Hanoi Air Defense Division, about those fiery days filled with armed exploits.

At dawn on Day 26 [26 December] a red glow from the east heralded a day of beautiful sunshine. The morning was quiet in Hanoi with no sign of the enemy. However, beginning at 0950, Hanoi was filled with the clatter of gunfire as soldiers, militiamen, and self-defense forces opened fire at low-flying enemy reconnaissance planes. At 1300, the enemy's tactical air force mounted a fierce wave of activity to prepare the way for a major B-52 attack that night.

Having reviewed the experience gained by our antiaircraft gunners, we discussed ways to deploy forces and methods for fighting B-52's later that night. Poring over a combat plan diagram drawn up earlier in the afternoon, Comrades (Quang Hung), (Tran Nhan), (San), and (Dung) made some additional suggestions concerning the streams of B-52's and carefully calculated the number of units to be deployed against them to improve further the combat plan and tactics. Picking up their briefcases, they left, their faces beaming with confidence.

As dusk came, cadres and soldiers swarmed into the streets of Cao Hung, Thanh Oai, and Ha Tay villages, heading toward a place near the command headquarters for a meeting to denounce the crimes perpetrated by the U.S. aggressors, cultivate hatred for the enemy, and hear an announcement on the commendations and awards given by the higher echelons. Everyone was happily expecting lofty rewards from the party Central Committee, the National Assembly, and the government. A basket of flowers from Uncle Ton was being joyfully passed from hand to hand amid seemingly unending applause.

The clock at the command headquarters showed 2053. Appearing on the 9-by-9 tracking radar screen were many streams of targets that were sowing blankets of chaff in the airspace southwest, west, and northwest of Hanoi. Meanwhile, from the Eastern Sea, many other streams were also located from the Day River estuary to the Van Uc River estuary. The enemy was making intensive preparations for a new ingress, and it was possible that enemy planes would maintain continuous activities in support of a B-52 attack on Hanoi that night.

At 2208, our radar trackers adjusted their scopes for a final check. Hanoi was being enveloped by a screen of chaff from all four directions. At that moment, a collective command staff had been formed at the command headquarters. Comrades (Quang Hung) and (Tuan) were watching the streams of targets on the radar screen. Comrade (Hung) nudged my arm, saying: Well, what do you think? This must be the strike force, and this -- the chaff -- bombers.

Comrades (Tran Nhan), (Vinh), (San), and (Thang) were all here. Sitting or standing, they were forming a circle and making suggestions aimed at directing the battle. Comrade (Tuan), chief of staff, forcefully pushed the switch of the intercom, ready to receive orders from the Air Force Command.

At 2248, B-52 formations were detected in the airspace over upper Laos. Tactical aircraft were escorting them. Meanwhile, in Hanoi, waves of swing-wing aircraft were in continuous action.

At 2255, the first wave of B-52's flew in from the northwest. Our troops actively brought their experience into play and executed the plan for concentrated and annihilating attacks that had been unanimously adopted in the afternoon. The 2d Detachment of Group M joined other friendly detachments in opening the attack on this stream of aircraft on Night 26. Though the first stream of enemy bombers had received a staggering blow, the other streams continued to fly in recklessly. The command headquarters issued a firm order: Concentrate on destroying target 599 bearing northwest.

The three air defense positions in western Hanoi went into thunderous action. Five of our missiles penetrated the darkness of the night like fiery swords, pointing straight at the enemy. The first missile exploded against the target, which was subsequently hit by the second and third missiles. Twisting in its death throes, the B-52 nosedived almost vertically, crashing near Tuong Lai Restaurant No 5 in Hanoi. As the B-52's were being subjected to heavy punishment, the attacking aircraft frantically dived to a lower altitude and released missiles to suppress our air defense positions in support of another bombing pass by Flight 602.

Concentrate fire on destroying Flight 602! Hanoi's air defense positions again belched out wave after wave of fiery columns. Eight missiles flew up, followed by five others. Once again, two B-52's of Flight 602 were destroyed. The Hanoi people were greatly elated to see a burning monster make an emergency landing on a newly harvested ricefield strewn with straw stubs in (Cai Sau), (Duong Cay). Badly beaten, the enemy grew even more reckless in their attempt to retaliate, oblivious to danger. Nevertheless, the 9th Detachment of the 6th Group, and the 2d Detachment of Group E dealt blows of thunder and lightning to Flight 603. The enemy pilot yanked at the controls in panic to escape, but it was already too late. Another B-52 was hit. It shuddered, twisted, and fell, paying for its crime. People in the vicinity of (Deo Khi), (Tuyen Quang), happily saw with their own eyes a B-52 crash-land in flames in their locality, and the news of the crash rapidly spread to every hamlet and village.

The more badly mauled, the more feverishly the enemy sought their own death. Beginning from 2230, along with sending in Flight 615 from the northwest, the enemy ordered other flights to open new approaches from the Eastern Sea. The 3d and 4th Detachments of Group (?N-61) and the 1st Detachment of Group M intercepted and fought them fiercely. Amid the deafening roars of exploding bombs and shells and screeching aircraft, fresh news was transmitted to the command headquarters: B-52's are bombing Kham Thien ward.

Everyone at the command headquarters fell silent. Without words, they showed in their faces the determination to translate grief into strength and to make the enemy pay for their crime.

Concentrate fire on destroying Flight 406 coming in along the Red River! The order given by the command headquarters was loud and clear. The positions of the 8th and 9th Detachments of the 257th Group thunderously opened up on Flight 406 with all their hatred. Again, another B-52 was downed.

As the B-52's were taking frightening blows, the enemy's attack aircraft went into a frenzy. Antiaircraft artillery groups, together with the capital's militia and self-defense forces, repeatedly repelled one wave of enemy counterattacks after another.



At 2308, the two radar screens showed that the airspace over Hanoi was clear again. The comrade chief of combat operations wrote in the combat log: On the night of 26 December, the enemy sent 48 B-52 sorties in a bombing raid on Hanoi. During 63 minutes of fighting, we downed five B-52's, four of them crashing locally.

Still reeling from the losses sustained on Night 26, the U.S. Air Force brass hats stubbornly mustered forces to organize another raid on Hanoi on Night 27. However, Hanoi once again dealt them a painful counterblow. Four more B-52's were punished that night.

The people of Hanoi will never forget the pitiful scene of a stratofortress bursting into flames after being hit by our missiles and then falling right onto Hoang Hoa Tham Street. The U.S. imperialists wanted to set up decisive battles in a bid to tip the situation to their advantages, but the more they tried to do so, the worse they were beaten. Beginning on Day 28, they had to content themselves with targets in the provinces to avoid heavy losses, and they were forced to end the strategic B-52 bombings of Hanoi after sustaining an ignominious defeat in the battle on the night of 29 December.

During those 12 days and nights, Hanoi underwent innumerable trials. The enemy dropped an amount of explosives equaling five atomic bombs of the type used in Hiroshima. They sought to reduce Hanoi to ruins and bring us to our knees. Nevertheless, the people of Hanoi still stood proud and tall. Our capital's airspace was darkened momentarily by the enemy's bombs and shells, but it soon cleared as electricity was restored, for Hanoi is the flesh and blood of the Vietnamese people who have been tempered through generations. Our armed forces and people are inherently imbued with a stalwart and indomitable spirit that was proven in history by Tran Hung Dao, Le Loi, Nguyen Trai, and Quang Trung. Under our party's leadership, this spirit has been multiplied many times over. Regarding Hanoi, the enemy could not avoid trouble. Our armed forces and people dealt the U.S. imperialists terrible blows that will go down in history. B52's -- the trump card and pride of the U.S. Strategic Air Command and the backbone of the U.S. imperialists' electronic [as heard] war -- were buried for the first time at the historic site of Thang Long.

No sooner had the bombing ceased than the combatants of Hanoi steeped themselves in a new struggle. From all roads, columns of soldiers with stars shining on their helmets were marching toward (Yen Ngo), (Mui Trung), Kham Thien, and An Duong to join the people in filling bomb craters and rebuilding houses. Waves of people from all over Hanoi were flocking toward Hoang Hoa Tham Street for a look at the remains of a B-52. At that very moment, the flowers in Nhan Tan village went into full bloom. Hanoi was jubilantly entering the new spring -- a spring of victory when the U.S. imperialists were forced to sign the Paris agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in Vietnam and to reorganize Vietnam's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

Months and years go by, but the memories of the 12 days and nights when the capital's armed forces and people fought and triumphed over the U.S. imperialists' B-52's will forever grace the combat history of Dong Do and Thang Long, now known as Hanoi.

#### ARMY PAPER ON THAILAND'S 'ANTI-VIETNAM CAMPAIGN'

BK301057 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 30 Dec 85

[Text] The Hanoi Army paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Sunday [29 December] ran a commentary on the anti-Vietnam campaign currently launched by the Thai authorities.

The paper said: In recent days, the Thai authorities have cooked up sensational stories that Vietnam Army volunteers in Kampuchea have encroached upon the Thai territory, kidnapped Thai soldiers, and laid mines on Thai soil. To lend credence to these slanderous charges, on 2 December Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and secretary of the Thai National Security Council, General Prasong Sunsiri claimed that Vietnam had laid hundreds of Soviet-made mines containing toxic chemicals along the Thai-Kampuchean border. Later on the Thai authorities staged a political melodrama: an anti-Vietnam demonstration in front of the Vietnamese Embassy in Bangkok. In fact, the demonstrators were all thugs paid by the Thai authorities.

Well-informed people would easily realize that such a slanderous charge against Vietnam is simply an oft-repeated allegation used by the ultra-rightist ruling circles in Bangkok during the past 6 years to make black white and to serve the Beijing expansionist and imperialist forces in opposing the three Indochinese countries and the Kampuchean revolution.

This time, by raising such slanderous charges, the Bangkok administration aimed to materialize the new wicked design of the Beijing reactionaries toward Kampuchea. These slanderous charges are raised at a time when the Beijing- and Bangkok-backed Khmer reactionaries, who were badly trounced in the 1984-85 dry season, are disintegrating and worry about their fate before the rapid growth of the Kampuchean revolution.

The anti-Vietnam campaign is targeted at nothing but sidetracking world public and covering up the Thai administration's continued collusion with the Beijing reactionaries in fostering the Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionaries to oppose the Kampuchean people's rebirth. Worthy of note is that the accusation against Vietnam by the Thai Administration this time was raised at a time when Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian was in Bangkok for talks with his Thai counterpart Sitthi Sawetsila on the Kampuchean political and military conflict.

The current anti-Vietnam campaign also serves as a shield against the critical public opinion in Thailand itself that is taking Bangkok's Vietnam policy as too pro-China, impractical, and nonsupportive of Thailand's national security and existence and as the cause of serious economic trouble, and that is demanding that the Thai Administration readjust its foreign policy and seek a way for dialogue with Vietnam and enlarge its economic relations and other relations with other countries in Indochina, the Soviet Union, and other socialist countries, regarding it as a better way out than the current policy. The erroneous acts of the Thai Administration once again prove that it is pursuing the outmoded foreign policy running counter to the interests of the Thai people and to the growing trend for dialogue in Southeast Asia.

#### NHAN DAN SEES RISING REVOLUTIONARY TREND

BK011123 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 31 Dec 85

[1 January NHAN DAN editorial: "The Promising Trend of Our Country's Revolution]

[Text] The party Central Committee's 9th plenum and the 7th National Assembly's 10th session have reviewed the many great achievements scored by our country's revolution last year and set out the tasks and objectives to be achieved this year. Meanwhile, the party leadership organ and the state's highest organ of power have pointed out many errors and shortcomings, especially those concerning the problems of prices, wages, and money, in implementing various concrete tasks aimed at establishing a new mechanism of economic management.

Also, the party Central Committee's ninth plenum reviewed various achievements scored over the past 5 years, issued guidelines and tasks to be achieved by our country's revolution in the next 5 years, and decided to convene the sixth party Congress toward the end of this year.

The significance of these grand meetings of our party and state is that they vigorously affirmed our revolutionary gains while making frank and stern criticism of the many errors and shortcomings committed by various responsible organs in order to improve the sense of responsibility among collectives and individuals, enhance the efficiency of organizational and managerial work, and continue to push forward our people's revolutionary undertaking in accordance with our correct party lines.

Building a new socialist society, discarding the system of oppression and exploitation, releasing the working strength, materializing the people's collective mastery, and promoting social justice and a new way of life are something completely new to our nation and people. They are also something unprecedented in human society.

Although having many diversified experiences in liberation-oriented revolution and liberation war and having matured politically, our Communist Party and Vietnamese people, when facing new tasks of transforming and building a highly and comprehensively developed society from backward small-scale production and very poor production capacity coupled with heavy devastation by and multifaceted effects of many wars of aggression experienced by the country, can in no way anticipate all the difficulties and complications to be encountered as we enter a new stage.

Thanks to its having been trained in the long revolutionary struggle, its absolute loyalty to the cause of liberating the country and the people, and its relatively good application of revolutionary science of our time, our party has resolved very precisely many fundamental problems of the socialist revolution in our country. This serves as a firm assurance for all successes. When it comes to facing a string of specific and complex problems of the revolution, especially in the initial stage, we must ponder about and pay the price for what we have learned. That is how natural law goes, for learning popular truths is not easy. Appreciating the specific application of popular evolutionary laws is even more difficult and cannot ignore the factor of truth. There is always a gap between theory and practice, and only with revolutionary theory can we improve our practice. As Lenin pointed out, the truth is always concrete.

We are having to resolve a string of problems concerning the forms and steps of each revolutionary stage, the size of production organizations, the organization and the principles of distribution, the economic structure and mechanism, and so forth. Advancing from small production to large-scale socialist production, we need appropriate steps and must achieve the combination between transformation and construction, with construction being a main task.

Our party has correctly analyzed the relations between production relations and production forces and pointed out the differences and uniformity of the close link between the three components of the revolution -- namely production relations, science and technology, and ideology and culture -- in each stage, and the working people's collective mastery system as a driving force for historic developments. These are important findings.

To make these findings a material and dynamic strength requires complex motivation efforts. People can easily quote any words from various canonical books on the valuation theory and the principles of distribution according to labor, but when it comes to dealing with a specific problem in a given situation, they are very likely to become confused and speak in a way contradictory to popular truth.



One of the great credits of our people and revolutionary armed forces in carrying out the socialist revolution over the years is that they have followed the only correct line charted by the party. Developing their revolutionary heroism -- which is regarded as their inherently valuable tradition -- our people and revolutionary armed forces have scored many victories of great historic significance, namely defeating the new hostile force, firmly defending our fatherland, contributing to the defense of the two fraternal countries of Laos and Cambodia, pushing the revolution forward, establishing the system of public ownership in the entire national economy, discarding the system of exploitation of man by man in our society, increasing forestry and industrial production, achieving cultural and educational development, and building the initial but very important material bases of the new system and new economy.

It is clear that our party and people are maturing in the socialist revolution and that the general revolutionary trend is good and bright despite the fact that in the period ahead, there remain a string of burning issues to be tackled.

It is necessary to rearrange production and develop a rational economic structure, establish at all costs a new mechanism for the entire national economy, combine construction with transformation and production with distribution, simultaneously carry out the three revolutions in each unit and in the whole economy, combine economic construction with national defense and the maintenance of security and vice versa, continue to deal correctly and uniformly with the problems of prices, wages, and money, and create a vigorous driving force in production and other activities. It is also necessary to push ahead the mass movement for revolutionary activities such as increasing labor output and practicing thrift with the motto: All for the socialist fatherland and for the people's happiness.

Our country's revolution and the world revolution are now on an upward trend. World peace can be consolidated. The world situation is very favorable. The Soviet Union and other friendly countries are giving wholehearted assistance to us. Be of the same mind and, with firm determination, let all of us enter the new year with enthusiasm.

#### COURT CONVICTS TRADE PERSONNEL ON THEFT CHARGE

OW271355 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Text] The Hanoi People's Court recently held a first-instance sitting to try a number of trade personnel belonging to the contracting corporation for industrial commodities under the municipal trade service who, taking advantage of their position and authority, pilfered state goods and channeled them to dishonest merchants to gain illegal profit.

Luong Cong Tho, deputy director of the corporation, and trade personnel Pham Thi Thanh Mai, Tran Mong Quy, Dang Thi Kim Huong, Truong Cang Hoa, and Nguyen Huy Tuan, in complicity with dishonest merchant Nguyen Thi Binh, residing at No 28 Alley No 1, Giang Vo Street, and some other dishonest elements, pilfered and channeled more than 4,700 meters of assorted imported fabric and 118 boxes of photographic paper procured from Vietnamese visitors from abroad. Their illegal profit-seeking work was also aimed at disrupting the market. They all pleaded guilty in court. The municipal people's court sentenced Pham Thi Thanh Mai to 5 years' and Tran Mong Quy to 4 years' imprisonment. The others got prison terms of 1-2 years. Luong Cong Tho, corporation deputy director, was given a warning for mismanagement. He was dismissed from his job.

COMMENTARY VIEWS THAI-CAMBODIAN BORDER SITUATION

BK290517 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 28 Dec 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] A statement by Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian about China's commitment to Thailand as quoted by China's official news agency XINHUA is an indication that Vietnam may launch a new Dry-season offensive. Since occupying Cambodia in 1978, Vietnam has launched dry-season military offensives against Cambodian resistance forces. In Indochina, military dry-season offensives are the tradition of conventional armies. During the first Indochina war from 1946 to 1954, France launched dry-season offensives with its conventional army. The United States launched such offensives during the second Indochina war from 1960 to 1975. Vietnam has been launching dry-season offensives since the start of the third Indochina War in late 1978.

On the other hands, guerrillas launch offensives against an occupation army during the rainy season when conventional forces find it difficult to move large military vehicles through floods. Vietnam's dry-season offensive in Cambodia 1 year ago was the largest of its occupation, large enough to overrun almost all guerrilla (?bases), including those of the Khmer Rouge.

This being the case, observers predict that Vietnamese troops will certainly enter Thai territory during their coming dry-season offensive. Vietnamese troops did enter Thailand on a limited scale during their previous dry-season offensives. [passage indistinct] This specter has overshadowed Wu Xueqian's statement that China will not stand idle but will act if Vietnamese troops intrude into Thai territory during the dry season in January and February. The Chinese foreign minister made the statement in his talks with Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, who is visiting Beijing [as heard].

In the Afghanistan war, the Soviet Union can counter Pakistan's assistance to Mujahidin guerrillas by helping the Pathan separatists, whose leaders are protected in Kabul. However, Vietnam cannot exploit a situation in the Cambodia war similar to the one the Soviet Union is exploiting in Afghanistan. Moreover, China does not need to warn the Soviet Union that it will assert its commitment to Pakistan because of the U.S. commitment to that country. Thus, it remains to be seen whether Vietnam will launch another dry-season offensive after Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian made his statement.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE LOAN AGREEMENT SIGNED -- Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja and Japanese Ambassador to Indonesia Toshiaki Muto on 26 December signed a soft loan agreement worth 413 billion rupiah in Jakarta. The Japanese Government loan will be used to finance various development projects in Indonesia. [Summary] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 26 Dec 85 BK]

MARCOS-AQUINO DEBATE SCHEDULED FOR 31 JAN

HK310817 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 30 Dec 85 p 23

[Text] The proposed live television debate between President Marcos and Unido presidential candidate Mrs Cory Aquino has been set for Jan. 31, 1986, exactly seven days before the Feb. 7 presidential and vice presidential elections, at one of the country's TV stations from 8 to 12 A.M.

The four-hour debate has been proposed by some concerned citizens, civic organizations and media groups, said lawyer Sancho B. Almeda, president of the Lawyers Times Publishing Co., one of the proponents of the debate. The 8-12 morning time slot has been chosen so the debate will be seen by Filipinos in the morning and by Americans and European audiences in the evening, Almeda said. Almeda reported that several civic organizations and concerned citizens from Metro Manila and other areas have endorsed the Marcos-Aquino debate.

The Pag-Iribang Bicolnon sa Laguna under the chairmanship of Antonio Montenegro, an executive in a multinational firm, said the verbal clash between the candidates would provide the people an opportunity to determine the intellectual competence of the candidates, saying "that at this crucial period, a vote of conscience is necessary."

Mrs. Rosario Acierto, a directress of the Montessori Casa del Nino in Pacita Complex, San Pedro, said that the debate will enable the women to find out if it is worth having a woman president.

The Samahan Ng Mga Kabataan sa Pandacan [Youth Association of Pandacan], Manila, headed by Chat Reyes, also endorsed the debate. Ms. Reyes said the debate will enable the young population to find out who is better qualified to solve the country's economic problems.

The National Press Club, the Broadcasters Club of the Philippines, Metro Manila chapter, led by Mars Mabasa, and other groups also endorsed the debate.

MARCOS CHALLENGES OPPOSITION POLICY ON COMMUNISM

HK020720 Manila Times JOURNAL in English 1 Jan 86 pp 1, 4

[Text] President Marcos yesterday urged the opposition to present a policy on communism other than their plan to grant amnesty and legalize the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP].

"The survival of our democratic state depends on the correctness of government policy toward Communist insurgency," the President told newsmen. He stressed the need to form a national consensus of this critical issue of the election campaign in the face of the dangers posed by the communists and their military arm, the New People's Army. He pointed out that, in contrast to the government policy of reconciliation, with the recourse to force kept only as an alternative, Opposition presidential bet Corazon Aquino was for granting amnesty while her running mate, former Sen. Salvador Laurel, was for legalizing the CPP.

KBL vice-presidential candidate Arturo M. Tolentino noted that the opposition was favoring amnesty even if the communist themselves were not asking for it. "Why then give amnesty?" Tolentino asked. Tolentino recalled how in the past Mr. Marcos himself had offered some kind of amnesty but got no reply.

In the case of political prisoners, Tolentino said that the release of detainees facing charges would depend on the will of the courts.

"If there are former charges already filed against the prisoners in the courts, well, their release will depend upon the courts themselves. We should follow the usual judicial procedure," he said.

The President also said the soft-minded policies of the communists might be credible in comfortable societies where rhetorical violence disrupts political debates in the marketplace of ideas. "They are pitifully inadequate in places where ideologues believe political power can only come from a gun barrel," the President said. The President continued. "If, on the other hand, the opposition leaders wholly realize the implications of their announced policies -- and yet continue espousing them in the hope of using the communists as allies, in their anti-Marcos efforts, they are being stupid as well as naive."

The President recalled that many wiser personalities and regimes had tried to use the communists only to find themselves being swallowed up by the Reds. The President noted how Laurel, the opposition's vice-presidential contender, had tried to belittle the CPP's strength by saying that 90 percent of the NPA insurgents were not party members. "To regard the NPA simply as ordinary Filipinos with grievances against the government is to misunderstand the basic structure of communist organization," the President said. "Unlike democratic politicians, the CPP does not believe in the majority vote. The key question to ask in studying the ideological character of any grouping is not how many members carry the party cards but who calls the shots."

#### SOUTHERN LUZON KBL FAVORS MARCOS-LAUREL TICKET

HK010140 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 31 Dec 85 p 20

[Text] A Ferdinand Marcos-Salvador Laurel ticket for the Feb. 7, 1986 presidential elections is shaping up among some Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) members in southern Luzon who are not taking kindly to the choice of Arturo Tolentino as KBL vice-presidential candidate.

Labor Minister Blas Ople, who made this disclosure yesterday, said there is a "marked trend" to junk Tolentino in favor of Laurel "but this is not organized nor premeditated." Ople is the KBL campaign manager for Luzon.

In a talk with some reporters after the Kapihan [coffee shop] at the Manila Hotel, Ople assessed Laurel to be "not repugnant to the KBL" since he is more ideologically akin to Marcos than to Mrs. Corazon C. Aquino, the Opposition presidential bet. These KBL members who are opting for Laurel as Marcos's running mate, said Ople, are among those who objected to Tolentino because of his maverick stance. Ople also pointed out that, while Aquino and Laurel have joined together and are running under one ticket, their troops are still disunited. For instance, he said, Unido (United Nationalist Democratic Organization) MP Luis Villafuerte is "putting the accent on Doy (Salvador Laurel) rather than on Cory (Aquino)" in his campaign sorties in Bicol. "This is helpful (to the KBL) from our point of view," added Ople.

Observers say a Marcos-Laurel victory will make the elections look credible, particularly in the eyes of the U.S. By having an opposition vice-president, Marcos would have acceded to a long-time demand of American government officials to share power with reformists both from the ruling party and the moderate opposition.

Ople called a Marcos-Laurel team "unorthodox" but one the KBL could live with. He said that while he does not advocate this ticket, a Marcos-Laurel victory would open the option to build a bipartisan "national unity government."



CEBU POLITICAL GROUP TO UNITE WITH KBL

HK010204 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 31 Dec 85 p 19

[Text] Pusyon Bisaya, a political group based in region 7, has agreed to coalesce with the ruling Kilusang Bangong Lipunan to assure the victory of the Marcos-Tolentino ticket in the coming Feb. 7 elections. The decision was announced by former minority floor leader of the Interim Batasang Pambansa, Mariano R. Logarta, Pusyon chairman.

Logarta said the decision of Pusyon to unite with KBL is based on conviction that only President Marcos can lead the country towards economic recovery and maintain political stability and democracy in the country. Logarta said his group will soon hold its convention in Cebu City to be attended by provincial and municipal chairmen from Region 7.

Meanwhile, Batasan Speaker Nicano Yniguez, who is the KBL campaign manager, accused the opposition of having its own set of cronies who manipulate and control everything the opposition says and does. Yniguez said these cronies-manipulators will continue to exert their influence over the opposition candidates to the point of making them their captives.

According to Yniguez, what is doubly dangerous is these cronies-manipulators belong to the extremes of the Philippine political spectrum. "The irony is that while some of the so-called advisers of the opposition presidential candidate Mrs. Corazon Aquino, have links with a godless, communist ideology, the others are inviting openly American intervention in the internal affairs of the country. The KBL campaign manager said the opposition candidates have also their distinct set of business cronies who are now supporting their candidacies in the hope of winning favors in the future.

MARCOS CELEBRATES NEW YEAR WITH CARDINAL SIN

HK011317 Hong Kong AFP in English 1254 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] Manila, Jan 1 (AFP) -- President Ferdinand Marcos and his wife Imelda prayed with the country's spiritual leader, Jaime Cardinal Sin, at a Roman Catholic Mass marking the new year, the presidential palace said today.

A stern critic of the Marcoses, Cardinal Sin agreed to lead the Mass at the palace grounds and called for a clean and honest presidential election on February 7, a palace statement said.

Mr. Marcos, in power for 20 years, called the snap poll to seek a fresh mandate to battle mounting communist insurgency and economic crisis.

Cardinal Sin said the people should safeguard the "sacredness" of the ballot to meet "a grave decision of conscience" in the polls.

The statement said Mr. Marcos and his wife led their guests to the palace garden where they danced after the Mass.

At the stroke of midnight, the guests cheered and clapped while firecrackers heralded the new year, it added.

MARCOS OUTLINES KBL PLAN TO LABOR LEADERS

HK301053 Manila PHILIPPINES SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 29 Dec 85 pp 1, 8

[By Miguel Genovea]

[Excerpt] President Marcos said last night a plan of opposition candidates to restore the presidential form of government if they come into power would bring back the "old order of ruinous deadlock" between the Chief Executive and the legislature that had characterized, he said, pre-1972 national politics.

The President said that the old form of government meant "demagoguery, patronage and conflict which were all eliminated when the country adopted the 1973 Constitution calling for a parliamentary system and later on changed to a modified parliamentary system in 1981." The proposal of the opposition, the president said, "is very strange because even in the United States thoughtful persons are calling for a moratorium on partisan politics to enable Americans to deal with its basic problems." "We can only assume that the old voice of privilege is trying to reassert itself to recreate a political society that excludes ordinary Filipinos from meaningful participation in the representative processes," the president said.

Under the present political system, the president explained, the assembly has become the partner -- and no longer the adversary -- of the presidency. "This sharing of authority keeps government flexible, able to meet swiftly crisis situations that develop," he said.

The president said that over the next six years, the ruling KBL would carry on its program of widening popular participation in every aspect of public life, strengthening the autonomy of local governments and making government as a whole more responsive to the people's needs. He cited the fact that over the last 12 years, the electoral base has widened from 8 million to 28 million voters, and that the number of elected officials has increased from 50,000 to 240,000. The president said a major plank of his program is to endow the 40,712 barangays or barrio councils with more political authority, to make them "more dynamic institutions of popular participation in government."

"We must encourage local communities to transcend the bond of local loyalties; and local factions to develop into stable party organizations," he said. "We have not been able to institute responsible party government because factionalism had deprived Philippine presidents of reliable legislative support. We have to modernize our political culture; new social forces are emerging, and the political system must adapt to their demands," he said.

Government policies and its entire machinery are geared towards the improvement of the lives of the farmers and laborers who constitute the majority of the 54 million Filipinos. This assurance was given by President Marcos during his conference with about 40 heads of labor organizations who called on him to pledge their support for the Marcos-Tolentino ticket in the coming snap elections.

The entire government and all its programs are aimed at strengthening the heart, the mind and reformation of the spiritual, physical and mental faculties of farmers and laborers," the president said. This government thrust, the president said, is symbolized by the land and other reform programs which his administration has undertaken in the last two decades. Such policies, the president said, also include the social services which aim to eradicate mendicancy among the people by encouraging them to be productive members of society. He cited the government's "Sariling Sikap [self help]" program aimed at making the people self-reliant, like obtaining housing units and helping them pay for the amortization by engaging in livelihood programs.

The president recalled that as a young congressman, all his dreams and aspirations for the uplift of the workers prompted him to seek the highest office of the land. "These are the roots, the principles, we have been fighting for so you and I are trying to find our roots, our origins and that is why I make much of nationalism," the president said.

The President added that nationalism is something sacred, that is why when anyone deliberately entices or asks an alien power to come in and take over the country, he is nauseated with a physical kind of nausea." It was understood that the president was taking a swipe at the opposition, whom he accused of enlisting foreign aid in the desperate bid to regain power.

The president said it degrades the entire race to say "we are not capable of running the government." He added that the heroes would probably turn in their graves and ask: "What did we die for?"

The president said that "when we lose dignity and control of the internal affairs of government, the first to suffer is the worker. What will they do with the laborer?" the president asked. "The total revolution is for the good of the laborer and the farmer. I am only an instrument. The entire government is aimed at the welfare of the Filipino lower class," the president continued.

"We must convince our friends in the opposition as well as illegitimate groups that we are aiming at the same thing, but only have different points of view. They believe power comes out of the barrel of a gun. This government aims to protect the farmer and laborer and the middle class."

The labor leaders said that the president's record as a friend and protector of labor throughout his public life is well known and that is the reason they want him to continue in office to serve the workers and farmers, as well as the Republic.

#### BUSINESS DAY DETAILS MARCOS' COMMENTS ON BASES

HK310940 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 30 Dec 85 p 20

[Text] President Marcos yesterday declared he favors the extension and maintenance of the American military bases in the Philippines even beyond its expiration date in 1991, but under the "clearest terms."

Marcos said that should the Philippine-American military agreement continue, "we shall insist that any future treaty on the U.S. use of the Clark airfield, Subic Naval Base and the allied facilities should spell out the respective obligations of the signatories in the clearest terms."

The sensitive RP-U.S. military bases issues surfaced once again when Marcos accused the opposition of demanding the unconditional abrogation of the military agreement since it gravely affects the country's sovereignty. Marcos said such an opposition demand is both impractical and perilous. The dominant voices in the opposition wanted abrogation of the military bases agreement but the ruling Kilusang Bagong Luponan regards this demand as "hasty, imperious and politically motivated," he said. The President said his government views the opposition demand "as latter day isolationist." This position was accepted policy when the world was a less complex place to live in; today, no country can turn away from its foreign commitment, he said.

Marcos pointed out that the KBL's approach to issue is not to dismantle the bases but to "bring them into increasing harmony with the requirements of Philippine sovereignty while insuring adequate security for the country and the region."

Marcos described the unconditional dismantling of the U.S. military bases in the country as a "simplistic policy."

The President explained that the Philippines is so strategically located that it cannot escape being involved in any large-scale Asian war -- whether or not there were any foreign bases on its soil. "Our archipelago today lies astride major sealanes connecting the Pacific and the Indian Oceans. Access between them whether through the Malacca, Funda or Lombok straits -- passes close to our territorial waters. These sealanes which yearly carry up to \$136 million of oil alone are likely choke points during international crises. There are places where your adversary can grab you by the throat if you don't defend them."

The President added: "Because we cannot escape being involved in any war, our best recourse is to help prevent it -- by maintaining the balance of power between the sugar states, no matter how precarious, until some other mechanism, like the United Nations, is capable of securing the peace." Marcos said that the air and sea facilities of the Clark and Subic bases enable the United States to control the seas and air corridors in the southwest Pacific, the Indian Ocean and beyond even up to the Arabian Gulf and the Middle East.

An interesting situation now arises in this region, Marcos pointed out -- the new build-up of the Soviet Union. He said the most critical changes in the region since the Vietnam war has been the dramatic changes in the Soviet power in East Asia particularly the increase in their naval and air bases in Indochina.

Again criticizing the opposition for their hasty demand for abrogation of the RP-U.S. bases, the President said: "Do our friends in the opposition now think, just because we politely say to the superpowers that from now on, please do not involve us with your power politics, they would go away neatly and leave us alone? If our opposition friends can put their faith in a policy like this, they are more naive than even we think."

The RP-U.S. military bases agreement has undergone a series of amendments since Marcos became President. It has significantly reduced the term of the bases from 99 years to 25 years; set up rental terms; and mechanisms for periodic review. The next review year will be 1988 three years before the bases agreement formally expires in 1991.

#### TOLENTINO CALLS FOR PROBE INTO U.S. 'MEDDLING'

HK301604 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 30 Dec 85 pp 1, 14

[Excerpt] Kilusang Bagong Kipunan (KBL) vice presidential candidate Arturo M. Tolentino asked yesterday that the foreign affairs committee of the Batasang Pambansa be authorized to conduct an investigation into reports of foreign meddling in the Philippines.

Tolentino, who is chairman of the committee, made the request while expressing alarm over the alleged intervention in Philippine affairs, particularly by Americans and their cover agents, including members of the United States Embassy. "All right-thinking Filipinos should resist all attempts by foreigners to meddle in our affairs," he said. At the same time, he urged voters to support the KBL in order to maintain the stability of the country, bring about quick economic recovery, and ameliorate the people's living standards.

Tolentino said "any attempt on the part of the U.S. to impose conditions in the way we conduct our affairs and on the implementation of agreements between the two countries is tantamount to meddling and should be resisted."



He cautioned, however, that "not all expression of views on some measures against the Philippines in the U.S. should be considered as meddling in our internal affairs."

"If those statements are material to pending acts in the U.S. or certain acts contemplated by the American Government, then that should not be considered as meddling," he said. Tolentino said that if these statements are later imposed as conditions on certain monies that America owes to the Philippines, then these can be construed as meddling and must be resisted by all right-thinking Filipinos.

Commenting on the recent coalition forged with independent MPs in the Batasang Pambansa, Tolentino said this action "reflects the desire of the independent and other political leaders to help the administration pursue its program of promoting the interest and welfare of the people."

#### MARCOS-TOLENTINO MOVEMENT FORMED TO RALLY SUPPORT

HK300948 Manila PHILIPPINES SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 29 Dec 85 pp 1, 8

[Text] Ilocos Norte Gov Ferdinand E. Marcos, Jr last night launched the Marcos-Tolentino Movement [MTM] following a meeting of some members of the Cabinet and other KBL leaders to complement the efforts of the party in the coming special presidential elections.

The Marcos-Tolentino Movement is an effort by a group of partisans for the President from both the public and private sectors, to serve as a vehicle for the participation and activation of as many groups as possible in the campaign for the reelection of President Marcos and the election of Assemblyman Arturo M. Tolentino as vice president. The movement is designed to support the regular KBL organization in augmenting its operations and linkup with other groups and sectors sympathetic to the President but which for some reasons may not be mobilized by the party.

The MTM shall also seek out those in the opposition camp who may have been left behind as a result of the many compromises that have attended negotiations for the Aquino-Laurel team-up. It shall likewise reach out to the people in the nooks and corners of the archipelago to bring the message of the President and let everyone participate in this crucial effort for national survival. Being a movement, the MTM shall attempt to mobilize the people to create a groundswell of support for the President.

#### KYODO: MARCOS ACCUSES AQUINO OF MURDER COVER-UP

OW280509 Tokyo KYODO in English 0500 GMT 28 Dec 85

[Text] Manila, Dec 28 KYODO -- President Ferdinand Marcos Friday accused opposition presidential hopeful Corazon "Cory" Aquino of hiding a 1960's murder of a peasant leader at the Aquino family sugar plantation. Benigno Aquino, a popular opposition leader and "Cory's" husband until his assassination in 1983, was in the 1970's charged, convicted, and imprisoned for the alleged crime.

Marcos, who is running for re-election in the snap presidential poll set for February 7 next year, told a labor group that the land conflict involving the Aquino sugar estate should be made known to the people, according to a presidential palace press statement. "The president said that Mrs Aquino has been mum on the matter since she wants to hide the case from the people," the palace statement said.

The 68-year old Marcos, who has been president for the past 20 years, attacked the 52-year-old widow of his arch political foe apparently in accordance with a secret propaganda guideline issued to ruling Kilusan Bagong Lipunan (KBL -- New Society Movement) campaigners by the party. The six-point guideline obtained by KYODO NEWS SERVICE said that Aquino's campaign was "appealing to emotionalism, pity and sympathy for the death of her husband, recounting the arrest and the difficulties in prison." The guideline added: "it is now time for us to unmask this emotionalism as nothing but a gimmick with the statement as to why (the late) Aquino was arrested. He was convicted for murder and given the death penalty for the killing of Barrio Captain Sumat in Hacienda Luisita, a 6,000-hectare hacienda."

Marcos said that the case against Aquino, which arose in the 1960s, was firmed up by the exhumation of several bodies at the plantation, including that of Sumat, leader of the Hacienda Luisita tenants who were protesting the "repressive oligarchic management" of the plantation. The KBL propaganda guideline said: "The exhumation of dead bodies that were buried in Hacienda Luisita, including pictures, should now be utilized and presented."

The guideline added: "Agrarian reform has been rejected by a repressive management of Hacienda Luisita and a case was filed against Hacienda Luisita which includes Mrs Cory Aquino, who has refused the tenants any concessions. If she is really sincere about helping the poor why has she not complied with the order of the agrarian commission to give home lots to the tenants and why was barrio Captain Sumat ordered killed?" A leader of the workers' party, Jose Villegas, visiting Marcos at the palace, said Aquino should be unmasked as an antilabor candidate in the coming polls.

#### CONTROVERSY ARISES OVER AQUINO FAMILY ESTATE

##### Farmers Appeal to Aquino

HK271011 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 25 Dec 85 pp 1, 4

[Excerpt] Some 2,000 farm families at Hacienda Luisita in Tarlac appealed yesterday to opposition presidential candidate Mrs Corazon C. Aquino to "push your crusade for justice by carrying out your family's promise to distribute the 6,000-hectare estate among its tenant farmers," according to a statement released to the newspapers. The press release said the farm families, represented by Bonifacio Navarro of Baranggay Motrico, La Paz, Tarlac, said the "miserable living conditions" of the tenants were not consistent with Mrs Aquino's pledge to seek reforms and justice for farm workers, if elected president.

In related developments:

Officials of Mrs Aquino's presidential campaign staff say she does not want the military protection approved for her by President Marcos. Lupita Kashiwahara, Mrs Aquino's sister-in-law, admitted that such a request was made to the President by a well-meaning official of the Aquino Campaign but said Mrs Aquino had rejected it.

##### Court Orders Estate Turned Over

HK290504 Hong Kong AFP in English 0420 GMT 29 Dec 85

[Text] Manila, Dec 28 (AFP) -- A court has ordered opposition presidential candidate Corazon Aquino's family to turn over an agricultural estate it owns to the government and pay back a loan to a state bank, a newspaper reported today.

A Manila court ordered the billion-peso (52.6 million dollar) Hacienda Luisita turned over to the government and told Mrs. Aquino's clan to pay back a six-million-dollar loan from a government bank, the PHILIPPINE INQUIRER said. The court, which reportedly issued the order on December 6, four days after Mrs. Aquino, 52, announced her candidacy, was closed for the weekend and the presiding judge could not be reached for comment.

Mrs. Aquino, who is descended from the Cojuangco clan which owns the estate, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE she was unaware of the order.

The daily, quoting unnamed Cojuangco family sources, said the order was issued on the strength of a government petition alleging the clan failed to pay bank loans it owed the state-owned bank from the 1960's. Sources close to the family believed that political opponents of Mrs. Aquino's slain husband opposition leader Benigno Aquino filed the suit to get back at his in-laws who are enemies of President Ferdinand Marcos, the daily said.

In a campaign speech Friday, Mr. Marcos, who has called a snap poll for February 7, charged the Cojuangco family with defying his government's efforts to apportion the Hacienda Luisita, situated in Tarlac Province north of here, to its tenants as part of his land reform program.

#### Aquino Questions Expropriation

HK301521 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 30 Dec 85 p 18

[Excerpt] Opposition presidential candidate Corazon C. Aquino yesterday said the government order to expropriate the Cojuangco-owned Hacienda Luisita in Tarlac Province is "politically-motivated."

In a conversation with BUSINESS DAY before she took off for a campaign sortie to Pampanga and Bulacan, she said the sugar estate, reportedly 6,000 hectares large, is not covered by the government land reform program which only applies to agricultural lands planted to rice and corn. Mrs. Aquino pointed out that the government is petitioning the expropriation of the sugar estate and not the tenants who belong to labor unions. "We pay our sugar farmers the highest wages in the industry," she added. She also said the timing of the expropriation order, of which she has still to see a copy, is decidedly "political" since it came after she declared her bid for the presidency.

The PHILIPPINE INQUIRER reported Sunday the sugar estate is worth P1 billion and covers 12 barangays in Tarlac Province. Manila trial court Judge Bernardo Pardo, the same newspaper said, ruled on the expropriation based on a long-drawn petition filed by the government. The suit was reportedly filed in 1980 shortly before the slain Benigno S. Aquino Jr. left for the U.S. for medical treatment.

#### LAUREL SUMMARIZES UNIDO ECONOMIC PROGRAM

HK300925 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 28 Dec 85 pp 1, 22

[Text] Former Senator Salvador "Doy" Laurel, opposition vice presidential candidate, said yesterday that economic recovery can never materialize until the people take the first vital step towards political stability. That first essential step, Laurel said, is "to dismantle the Marcos regime and restore the people's lost liberties with a regime of freedom and democracy."

Speaking before a big rally in Antipolo, Rizal, Laurel accused the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) regime of "disinformation" for alleging that the opposition had no alternative program. Since 1981 when the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (Unido) was formed, he said, it has had a "program for a Just Society."

Among others, he said, the Unido program calls for "a no frills, no nonsense, 'back-to-the-basics' governmental machinery under a leadership that will set the example in terms of personal authority and moral courage -- a leadership that will not overtax because it will not overborrow, and will not overspend because it will eliminate the blind stealing and wanton waste of our people's resources." Laurel also summarized the other points of the Unido economic and stabilization and recovery program, thus:

1. Renegotiate the country's massive foreign debt based on a reasonable level of its capacity to pay.
2. Provide for a constitutional and legislative revision of budgetary process to make it difficult for the government to run large budget deficits, limit government spending and restore to the legislature the power to authorize the public debt.
3. Use the nation's scarce credit resources prudently and wisely, eliminating the grant of such resources to a favored few which has resulted in wasted and investment failure. [as published]
4. Implement a comprehensive plan for dismantling regulations and monopolies that have stifled private initiative and led to inefficiency, misallocation of resources and undue concentration of wealth in the hands of a chosen few.
5. Vest in the Central Bank the powers it needs to maintain its independence of the executive department and become truly the central monetary authority.
6. Keep the inflation rate at manageable level, ensuring that the real income of the people will enable them to enjoy a decent standard of living.

Meanwhile, a Muslim bandwagon for the Unido presidential candidate Mrs Corazon "Cory" Aquino and Laurel was reported developing. The most recent Muslim leader to join the opposition is former Gov Arsad Sali, who also served as mayor of Jolo. Together with his followers, Sali took his oath of affiliation with the Unido before former Sen Rene Espina, in the presence of Princess Tarhata Alonto Lucman, former Lanao Del Sur Governor and former Sen Mamintal Tamano, who is the Unido vice president for Central Mindanao.

A former KBL leader, Sali said he will actively cooperate with the Nacionalistas of Sulu led by former Rep Indanan Anni and former Gov Murphy Sangkula, and with the Liberals under former Commissioner Abraham Rasul, who also heads the Muslim Federal Party, to ensure the victory of the Aquino-Laurel team.

Former Sen Ernesto M. Maceda, Unido vice-president and coordinator for Luzon, demanded that the opposition be represented at all levels of the Comelec [Commission on Elections] plan to computerize the results of the election of Feb 7. Expressing "grave reservations" about the plan, Maceda said: "Considering how the prime minister himself admitted that an established system like the Central Bank can make a computer error of P3.8 billion, what guarantee do we have that the new Comelec computer will not make a similar "error" of 3.8 million votes in favor of Mr Marcos?"



AQUINO OPENS 2-DAY TOUR OF MARCOS' HOME REGION

HK020933 Hong Kong AFP in English 0852 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Narvacan, Philippines, Jan 3 (AFP) -- Presidential bet Corazon Aquino opened a two-day campaign tour today of President Ferdinand Marcos's home region to the cheers of thousands.

"All signs point to a clear victory. All we have to watch out for now are the cheaters," she told reporters after her brief motorcade was showered with confetti. She addressed some 3,000 people at the rally in this town.

Mrs. Aquino had cancelled a rally in Laoag, capital of Mr. Marcos' home province Ilocos Norte, due to "time constraints," but pushed through with visits to this town in Ilocos Sur Province and other parts of the region. The Ilocos Region comprises seven provinces known as Mr. Marcos's "solid north" due to its traditional overwhelming support for Ilocano politicians who achieve national stature.

Mrs. Aquino admitted that she may lose in the region but win nationwide in the February 7 election. "Maybe we can do as well as 30 to 40 per cent in Marcos country," she told reporters, indicating that she had expected a lower total before her visit.

In an earlier whistle stop at the main market of Vigan, the capital of Ilocos Sur, she told some 200 vendors and other local residents: "My name is Corazon Aquino. Please help me in the coming elections." Two men in the audience shouted in quick succession: "Replace Marcos." A woman raised a placard saying: "We want democracy, not demarcosy."

Harried Policemen had their hands full trying to maintain order in the cramped market. Journalists following Mrs. Aquino trampled onions, tomatoes and other items as she shook hands with fish, meat and vegetable vendors.

The size of the crowd here today equalled the surprisingly small audience at a rally held by Mr. Marcos in Laoag on December 17. Mrs. Aquino has drawn phenomenal crowds in all her provincial sorties. Mrs. Aquino, 52, the widow of Mr. Marcos's slain political rival Benigno "Ninoy" Aquino, drew the most applause today when she said in the Ilocano language: "Ninoy loved you. I also love you."

Mrs. Aquino and her vice presidential running mate Salvador Laurel flew by chartered helicopter and were due to end their first day in the region in the highland city of Baguio. As in other provincial rallies since the campaign began on December 11, Mrs. Aquino devoted most of her speech here to recollections of her husband, who was the leading challenger to Mr. Marcos when he was assassinated in August 1983.

Placards at the rally here said: "No more solid north" and "Cory and Doy, Ilocanos are solid behind you." Doy is the nickname of Mr. Laurel, head of the country's largest opposition bloc. He was applauded when he said that since Ilocanos brought Mr. Marcos to power, they should "undo the wrong you have done to the Filipino people."

Mrs. Aquino reiterated to reporters her spokesmen's insistence that "time constraints" and not political pressures forced her to cancel the Laoag rally.

TOP UN OFFICIAL, MARCOS' COUSIN, BACKS AQUINO

HK020503 Hong Kong AFP in English 0444 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] Manila, Jan 2 (AFP) -- A top Filipino U.N. official and cousin of President Ferdinand Marcos has thrown her support behind opposition bet Corazon Aquino in the February 7 presidential election, a newspaper reported here today.

U.N. Assistant Secretary General Leticia Ramos Shahani, a sister of Armed Forces Deputy Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos, made her stand known Saturday after enlisting as a voter in a northern province, the PHILIPPINE INQUIRER said. It quoted her as saying in an exclusive interview: "As an official of the United Nations, I should not have done it. But too much is at stake for our country and its future."

Mrs. Shahani who is on home leave, and Gen. Ramos could not be immediately reached for comment. Aides said they were not available.

A spokesman of the U.N. Information Center here, Luis Torres, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE he did not expect Mrs. Shahani to make a public announcement since it would be "not in consonance" with her U.N. position.

Mrs. Shahani is the assistance secretary general for social development and humanitarian affairs and this year chaired the U.N. conference on the decade for women and the world congress on crime prevention and treatment of offenders, he said. "U.N. officials are not allowed to make public announcements on their political preferences... it is a private matter," Mr. Torres said.

The INQUIRER said Mrs. Shahani declared her support for Mrs. Aquino when she met Saturday with some 50 friends and members of a women's group in Pangasinan Province north of here where she registered as a voter.

She repeated her stand at a public rally, and news about it spread like wildfire across the populous province, which accounts for over half of the voters in Mr. Marcos's home region of Ilocos, the daily said.

The INQUIRER said Mrs. Shahani was drafting a letter to U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar informing him that "what I have done as a private Filipino citizen" was in accordance with my right of suffrage."

SALONGA ASKED TO WITHDRAW FROM VICE PRESIDENT RACE

HK020305 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] The opposition is seeking the withdrawal of former Senator Jovito Salonga from the vice presidential race. Talks between the coalition Laban [Laban ng Bayan -- People's Struggle] and Unido [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] reportedly entered a crucial stage last night. Salonga is being asked to abandon his vice presidential bid and instead support Salvador Laurel, Cory Aquino's running mate. Mrs. Aquino was reported behind the talks to persuade Salonga to change his mind. Results of last night's talks are expected to be made public today.

OPPOSITION SUPPORTERS LAUNCH NEW TABLOID

NC291228 Paris AFP in English 1204 GMT 29 Dec 85

[Text] Santa Ana, Philippines, Dec 29 (AFP) -- Supporters of Corazon Aquino, the opposition presidential candidate, launched their own newspaper today to redress what they said was scant media coverage of the opposition campaign.

"CORAZON," an eight-page tabloid devoted to Mrs Aquino's campaign against President Ferdinand Marcos, made its debut in this town in Pampanga Province, 60 kilometers (36 miles) north of Manila, where she campaigned today ahead of the February 7 election. Aquino supporters, who have complained of lopsided coverage by the so-called establishment dailies in Manila, distributed copies of their first issue free. The newspaper carried a price tag of 1.50 pesos (about eight U.S. cents) and had several pictures of Mrs Aquino.

In brief campaign speeches Mrs Aquino, widow of President Marcos' slain archrival Benigno Aquino, and her running mate, Salvador Laurel, told a crowd of at least 2,000 not only to vote for them but to be vigilant against poll fraud as well. Mrs Aquino, also reiterated her plan to call for a six-month cease-fire with the Communist New People's Army, and to hold a dialogue with its leaders.

Her motorcade of 30 cars, their horns sounding, drove through surrounding towns before other rallies in Apalit Town in Pampanga and in two towns in nearby Bulacan Province. Bulacan and Pampanga are in the centre of the main Philippine island of Luzon, Mrs Aquino's home area.

MALAYA COLUMNIST WARNS OF POSSIBLE ELECTION FRAUD

HK300829 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 19 Dec 85 pp 4, 5

["Town Crier" column by Vic Barranco: "Snap Poll a Certainty?"]

[Text] The snap election next February will spell the survival of democracy and freedom or that of the Ferdinand Marcos dynasty. The KBL that forms the core of the Marcos dynasty is now tightening measures that will be used indiscriminately to insure the defeat of the opposition and death of democracy.

We are familiar with those surefire measures, weapons and factors that have kept Marcos in power. Now we can prevail over them.

First is the maintenance of the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] INP-PC [Integrated National Police-Philippine Constabulary], and the para-military units that back up Marcos with blind loyalty. These armed forces and para-military units are sustained by unlimited funds, funds of the people that can buy off loyalty and discard the Bill of Rights. Frauds and cheating galore will again be displayed by the political goons of the KBL with greater virtuosity and versatility than those we have ever seen in the last 20 years under Marcos also.

Second, the Comelec will work accordingly to the full advantage of the incumbent ruler and install him firmly in power. The KBL-organized Comelec, majority of whose members feel grateful and indebted to Marcos, will be ready to put the wrappings of honesty and purity on the bundle of fraudulent ballots. We are thankful that the Namfrel [National Citizens' Movement for Free Elections] under Catholic lay leader Jose Concepcion, is there to serve as watchdogs of the free ballot. But regretfully this is still a regime of bullets, not ballots.

Joe Concepcion and his Mamfrel workers must have worked out to the details by now their plans of preserving the sanctity of the ballot, but they will have to contend with the baranggays and the kabataang baranggays. The latter have just been politicized and militarized. A large number of them are out of school youth who are now deeply indoctrinated in the Marcos ideology of captivity so early in life; in ideas of the wrong, vicious aspects of KBL politics.

Personally we have strong misgivings about the necessity of the Kabataang Baranggay [Youth Organization] participating in the plan to make the election clean. A great number of them are wayward, and because they will be lavished with funds, most of them will be spending their funds at the nearest pot sessions before going to perform their duty at the polls.

The third factor against the opposition is the generally admitted misuse of the P92 billion national budget for 1986. This gargantuan sum is at the disposal of Marcos. Although it is itemized for carrying out the functions and development program of the country, Marcos will be tempted to shuffle, channel or transfer the funds from one item to another, from one office to another. Because this is election year, enormous sums will likely be earmarked for vote-buying and other abusive election purposes by the KBL. The 1986 appropriation act has a provision authorizing Marcos to transfer un limited sums of the national budget from one office to another, from one purpose to another.

Believing that Marcos can throw away compunction at any time to the winds, he will not hesitate to shift public funds as authorized by his docile Batasan to insure his victory.

But the unerring and most wicked method that will be used in our fascist-military regime to win a sham election is the tactical method of so-called extrapolation in counting and summing up the votes. Extrapolation, which Marcos and his henchmen used in the 1969 election to defeat the decidedly more popular and predominantly more favored Sergio Osmena, Jr., will be resorted to again by Marcos as the last political life-raft to cling to desperately in the riptide of the February, 1986 election which will surely submerge him and his running mate Arturo M. Tolentino who is no longer my model politician, although he is still my model anti-Marcos minister of foreign affairs.

Extrapolation has never been used in an electoral process by any civilized and even semi-civilized government to reckon votes. Extrapolation as known in mathematics (arithmetic, algebra, geometry, calculus, etc.) and in either the truth or fiction of the quantum theory, is a method to estimate or infer a value or sum beyond the known range from which the estimated total is assumed to follow. To extrapolate means to arrive at conclusions or results by hypothesizing from known facts or observations. In other words, it is guess work. In science and business, extrapolation is a method of wise men; in Philippine politics and martial law regime, it is a game of children and goofs. If Quezon, Roxas and Magsay say were with us today, and some political bootlickers would suggest to them to resort to extrapolation in vote counting. Quezon, Roxas, and Magsaysay would tell the fawning little politicians to beat it and go to hell.

Thank God, we have Corazon C. Aquino, our presidential candidate and beacon light who is a great mathematician whose gift of science can be handy to counteract Marcos' game of extrapolation.



PAPER NAMES GENERALS, OFFICERS FOR RETIREMENT

HK270635 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 26 Dec 85 pp 1, 4

[By Daniel Florida]

[Text] At least 57 generals and flag officers of the armed forces, 21 of whom are overstaying, will retire next year, sources at the armed forces headquarters in Camp Aguinaldo revealed yesterday.

This batch of retireables is considered to be the biggest in years. It includes 34, nine of them extendees, who will retire in April. The rest are six who will retire in January, one in February, four in March, five in May, four in June and one each in July, November and December.

"All of them will have to go unless the commander-in-chief (President Marcos) extends the tours of duty of some of them," a highly placed source told the TIMES JOURNAL. "Their retirement will give more elbow room for the reorganization of the AFP (Armed Forces of the Philippines), particularly insofar as the advancement of senior colonels in the ground and air forces and captains in the navy (the equivalent of colonel) is concerned," the source added.

Three extendees top the list of those retiring next year:

-- April 1 - Commodore Brillante C. Ochoco, newly installed navy flag officer in command, who is on his fourth six-month extension.

-- April 30 - Maj. Gen. Delfin C. Castro, Southern Command chief, whose tour of duty was extended 16 times (two one-year and 14 six-month extensions for a total of nine years).

-- May 30 - Maj. Gen. Prospero A. Olivas, PC [Philippine Constabulary] deputy chief, Metrocom chief and Metropolitan Police Force director, who has been on extended tour of duty for almost eight years. His service was extended 15 times, once for one year and 14 times for six months each.

The list does not include Gen. Fabian C. Ver, armed forces chief of staff; Lt. Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, vice chief of staff and PC-INP chief; Maj. Gen. Josephus Q. Ramos, army chief; Maj. Gen. Vicente M. Piccio, Jr., air force chief; and Brig. Gen. Mamarinta B. Lao of the office of the chief of staff. Ver (65), Ramos, (57), Ramos, (60), and Piccio, (58), are on indefinite extension, while Lao (69), is a recalled officer. The president had announced earlier that Ver and Ramos might eventually retire - before the Feb. 7 presidential election, but only after the completion of a still undisclosed mission in the case of Ver.

Also scheduled to finally retire next year are the following extendee officers of general rank:

Brig. Gen. Hamilton B. Dimaya (Jan. 11), Brig. Gen. Pedrito C. de Guzman (Jan. 12), Brig. Gen. Cirilo O. Oropesa (Jan. 17), Brig. Gen. Godofredo C. Sta. Ana (Jan. 18), Commodore Alfredo C. Protacio (Jan. 22), Brig. Gen. Angel L. Mapua (Feb. 19), Commodore Serapio C. Martillano (March 6), Brig. Gen. Alexander L. Felix (March 24).

Brig. Gen. Andres B. Ramos, Brig. Gen. Salvador M. Mison, Brig. Gen. Arsenio R. Silva, Brig. Gen. Mariano G. Miranda and Brig. Gen. Madrino C. Munoz (all on April 1); Brig. Gen. Sinforoso L. Duque (April 12), Brig. Gen. Leo J. Santos (April 20), Brig. Gen. Santiago B. Barangan (May 7), Brig. Gen. Neresito P. Creus (May 12) and Brig. Gen. Eustaquio A. Purugganan (May 25).

Those whose regular tours of duty will end next year are:

Brig. Gen. Carlos V. Martel (Jan. 1), Brig. Gen. Manuel S. Mercado (March 1), Brig. Gen. Benjamin M. Divinagracia (March 28).

Brigadier Generals Ramon J. Farolan, who is on loan service as customs commissioner, Servando V. Lara, Jose C. Bello Jr., Rodolfo A. Canieso, Fortunato C. Corachea, Meliton D. Goyena, Catalino B. Villanueva Jr., Levy M. Malto, Feliciano R. Suarez, Rodolfo A. Tolentino, and Thomas P. Manlongat, Commodores Liberato L. Lazo and Ismael D. Aparri, Brigadier General Rodrigo M. Ordoyo, Jose P. Magno, Rodrigo B. Gutang, Antonio B. Lukban, Paul O. Canalita, Protacio A. Laroya, Benjamin I. Ignacio Jr., Felicisimo R. Amano, Augustus C. Paiso, Jose R. Paez Jr., Jacinto A. Galang Jr. and Manuel C. Ribo (all on April 1).

Brig. Gens. Carlos C. Aguilar (May 5), Benjamin G. Cruz (June 3), Pompeyo P. Vasquez and Pedro M. Alcantara Jr. (June 21), Antonio C. Palafox (June 27), Jaime M. Alfonso (July 2), Rodolfo C. Hautea (Nov. 14) and Commodore Jose R. Lansangan Jr (Dec. 31).

There are 28 extendees and two recalled officers out of about 100 generals and flag officers. The president is authorized by law to appoint 120 officers of general rank.

#### ARMY EXPLAINS USE OF U.S. MILITARY AID

HK271607 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 27 Dec 85 p 14

[Text] The Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) used most of the \$40 million extended by the United States this year for the acquisition of spare parts for ground vehicles, ships, planes and helicopters, according to Camp Aguinaldo. The spare parts, worth \$36.965 million, were bought from the United States since the Armed Forces got most if not all of its military hardware from America. The remaining \$3.035 million was used to buy communication devices, medical and dental equipment.

Camp Aguinaldo said \$17.3 million was spent for the acquisition of spare parts of ground vehicles alone. It added that the AFP also purchased out of the \$40 million spare parts for its aircraft and ships worth \$19.665 million. During the year, the AFP received more than 100 V-150 armored vehicles from the United States to boost its counter-insurgency operations in the countryside. The vehicles were acquired under the Foreign Military Sales (Fms) credit granted by the U.S.

Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Fabian C. Ver has ordered a more intensified maintenance of its newly acquired military hardware to prolong their life-span. Col. Carlos Manalo, AFP chief of ordnance and chemical services, has started a training program for mechanics to maintain these vehicles, particularly the V-150s. Manalo said that after the training course, the mechanics will be sent to various AFP units in the country to maintain these vehicles. Meanwhile, the AFP acquired recently P2.08 million worth of spare parts of its engineering equipment. The military has a large number of engineering equipment maintained by various AFP engineering battalions engaged in civic action program and infrastructure projects of the government.

VER ISSUES CODE OF CONDUCT TO MILITARY COMMANDERS

HK020608 Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 1 Jan 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] Gen. Fabian C. Ver, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff, said yesterday the counter-insurgency campaign failed "to win over to the government side the people's hearts and minds" in spite of gains in military operations.

In a letter-directive to all military commanders, Ver listed a 17-point code of conduct for military men engaged in the anti-communist drive which stresses that popular support determines the outcome of every counter-insurgency effort. This support has yet to be fully earned, he said. Ver told the troops the best way to win the support of the people is to be honest, hardworking, and respectful. "Soldiers must be fair and just and impartial in their dealings with the populace. They must stand up for the rights of those who have less in life while serving the interest of the government and the AFP," Ver said.

Ver's code:

Respect the rights of people.

Respect the elders, local officials and civic leaders, priests, teachers. Give them importance by listening to their ideas.

Respect the female sex.

Always be friendly, helpful and accomodating to people.

Behave according to local customs and traditions of the barangay you are in.

Promote, initiate or support projects and activities within the barangay or community.

Volunteer your services as much as possible provided this does not interfere with military or police duties.

Take good care of borrowed things and return them to the owner promptly.

Pay the price of any destroyed or lost item that was borrowed. If necessary, replacethem.

Pay for the food and drinks you take wherever you are especially when visiting places.

When accepting invitations to gatherings, you must share in the expenses.

Respect and treat prisoners, detainees and suspects fairly and humanely.

During operations, help preserve crops and properties. Any food or provision taken from people must be paid for. If you have no cash, issue a receipt signed by you and the civilian concerned, promising to pay in due time.

Commanders must not be personally involved in honoring receipts issued for crops, food, or provisions destroyed or taken (by force or circumstances) by his men. He must ensure prompt payment.

Always act both as enforcer and follower of laws and ordinances and decrees.

Secure and keep firearms from civilians' eyes unless you are on patrol or performing sentry duty.

Shoot to warn lawbreakers or to engage or neutralize the enemy.

In the conduct of arrest, search and seizure activities, adhere to SOPS (standard operating procedures), particularly in securing both ASSO (arrest, search and seizure order) and having the presence of the barangay captain and the verbal or written permission the party to be searched.

Promote goodwill among civilians by encouraging dialogues and interaction. Be sure however to stand by the government while listening to people.

But Ver also listed several "don'ts":

Do not harm, threaten, or insult people.

Do not be arrogant and overbearing to people at any level.

Never take liberties with women or make advances.

Do not be aloof and simply watch when people need help.

Never enforce your own culture. Do not interfere or disrupt local customs and traditions.

AFP ACTIVATES 6 MORE MANEUVER BATTALIONS

HK270926 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 26 Dec 85 p 18

[Text] The military has activated six more maneuver battalions, bringing to 77 the number of combat battalions engaged in counter-insurgency operations, Camp Aguinaldo said yesterday. The activation of these units is expected to enhance the operational effectiveness of the AFP's ground forces to cope with the expanded activities of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and its military arm, the New People's Army (NPA).

At the end of 1984, the AFP had only 66 maneuver battalions deployed in various parts of the country to thwart NPA attacks. The insurgents' increased activities during the year had prompted the AFP to act swiftly, a military spokesman said.

Camp Aguinaldo also said that during the past 12 months, 25,000 military personnel formerly assigned in various offices doing clerical jobs were reassigned to the field for combat duty after undergoing intensive retraining in counter-insurgency tactics. This has enabled the AFP to form two HQ battalions now assigned in Northern Luzon. Two Military Police battalions were also converted into infantry units and have been deployed to the Bicol region and Zamboanga peninsula.

The newly organized maneuver battalions have been trained in jungle warfare to counter guerrilla tactics adopted by the CPP/NPA.

VER TO CONTINUE FIELD TRIPS IN QUEZON PROVINCE

HK020507 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] Armed Forces Chief Fabian Ver continues his field trips with a visit to Quezon Province on Wednesday. General Ver will be the guest of honor and speaker at the oath-taking by officers of the Kapisanan ng Mga Brodkasters [Broadcasters' Society] chapter in Quezon. The occasion is expected to give the Armed Forces chief information on developments in Quezon Province. General Ver recently made flying visits to Zamboanga and Palawan.

NPA FREES REMAINING GOVERNMENT WORKER HOSTAGES

HK271609 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 27 Dec 85 pp 1, 14

[By Casiano Maverro]

[Text] Cagayan de Oro City -- All the 14 employees of the Ministry of Public Works and Highways (MPWH) taken hostage by the New People's Army (NPA) three weeks ago were released from captivity at 2 a.m. on Christmas Day.

This was announced yesterday by Misamis Oriental Gov. Fernando B. Pacana after receiving a report from Gingoog City Mayor Miguel Paderanga who said that the released men -- Assistant City Engineer Cesar Romarati, engineer Rolando Simon, Quirino Suizo, Chito Cainglet, Rudy Piollo, Elias Cabelis, and Herberto Almonia -- appeared before him personally. The free hostages said that they were released at 2 a.m. on Christmas Day in Barangay Bantaawan Gingoog City. In Balingsag, Misamis Oriental, the NPAs also freed six hostages.



Daniel Casiris, another hostage, was sent home by his captors on Dec. 17, after he was taken ill.

Philippine Army and MPWH officials stressed that there was no concession given to the NPA for the release. But some sources insisted that the MPWH produced and distributed some P500,000 worth of communist propaganda materials while the military operation along the Gingoog City-Claveria border in Misamis Oriental was temporarily halted during the negotiations.

It was earlier reported that the NPAs demanded a P1 billion ransom for the release of the hostages. Gov. Pacana did not give information on the circumstances surrounding the captivity and subsequent release of the hostages because they went home without undergoing the usual debriefing process.

#### NPA KILLS NORTHERN PROVINCIAL MILITARY COMMANDER

HK310215 Hong Kong AFP in English 0202 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] Manila, Dec 31 (AFP) -- A top military officer in northern Philippines has been killed by leftist guerillas in an ambush, a daily reported here today.

Ifugao Provincial Commander Lieutenant Colonel Juanito Flores was gunned down yesterday in the mountain town of Banaue by the communist-led New People's Army rebels, BULLETIN TODAY said. The leading Manila daily noted that Lt. Col Flores was ambushed while on board a military jeep in the town's outskirts, but did not go into details. It said the military's Regional Unified Command officials and nearby Isabela Provincial Paramilitary Constabulary chief had confirmed the ambush.

Military spokesmen here would not comment on the alleged ambush, saying there has yet to be an official report on the incident. They noted however, that the Armed Forces had been under full alert in the province, being a "hotbed" of communist insurgency in the region.

The daily cited regional military commander Brigadier General Alexander Felix as saying that he had ordered reinforcement troops to be flown to Ifugao to intensify [the] hunt for the ambushers.

The 15,000-strong NPA is the military wing of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) reportedly operating in 63 of the country's 75 provinces.

#### CONSTABULARY CONFIRMS 3 DEAD IN 26 DEC AMBUSH

HK261120 Hong Kong AFP in English 1107 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Bacolod, Philippines, Dec 26 (AFP) -- Seven security troops died today in a guerrilla attack marking the founding anniversary of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), left-wing sources claimed here, but the military said only three were killed.

The troopers, belonging to the paramilitary constabulary force, were ambushed as they drove out of a plantation near Manapla town, the sources said. The town lies 450 kilometers south of Manila in depressed Negros Island, the country's sugar bowl. The provincial constabulary headquarters here confirmed the attack but said only three constables were killed. Six people were wounded, including three women plantation workers caught in the crossfire, constabulary spokesmen said.

## Further on Negros Violence

FK301606 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 30 Dec 85 p 9

[By P. Esleyer]

[Text] Bacolod City -- Eight persons were killed and eight others were wounded in Christmas violence that rocked Negros Occidental. Killed were a sugarcane planter, three Constabulary soldiers, two policemen, and two suspected members of the New People's Army.

Killed before Christmas Day were sugarcane planter Cesar Dumancas and Patrolman Adrian Pena of Kabankalan police station. Dumancas was shot by four suspected NPA rebels in Balatong, Isabela Town while having a meeting with his laborers. The NPA sent La Castellana Mayor Tranquilino Chuanico a letter owning responsibility of the killing of Dumancas. Pena was in Bacod when he was shot by an unknown person on Christmas Day.

Two NPA members were reported killed by members of the regional special action team of the PC [Philippine Constabulary] in Hacienda Pio in Pontevedra Town. Their identities were not available. The firefight lasted for 15 minutes. The soldiers were unhurt.

ARMY KILLS 10, WOUNDS 10 NPA IN ABRA PROVINCE

HK300927 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 28 Dec 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] A Christmas eve bombardment with mortar fire by government soldiers on a New People's Army stronghold under renegade priest Conrado Balweg in a barangay in Abra Province resulted in the killing of 10 rebels and the wounding of 10 others. It is not known if Fr. Balweg, who used many aliases, was among the casualties.

Hours before the bombardment, a group of soldiers aboard a helicopter and another in Barangay Kili, Abra, were ambushed by dissidents.

Initial reports said troops of the 45th Infantry Battalion of the Philippine Army (PA) and the 123rd PC Company were attacked within hours of each other in Kili. Two soldiers -- one Pvt. Mauricio and one Tejada, a draftee, were wounded in the initial attack. The reports disclosed that the soldiers, led by a Capt. Lupang, were fired upon at Mt. Tomboan, Kilo.

Four hours later, a military helicopter carrying the two wounded soldiers was shot at by the same rebels reportedly under Fr. Balweg. The helicopter was able to reach its destination without being hit.

At about 8:30 pm on the same day, members of the 123rd PC Company and the 45th battalion shelled a rebels' camp in Mt. Tomboan, killing 10 and wounding 10 others.

NPA KILLS CIVILIAN IN ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR ATTACK

HK310747 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0700 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] Government troopers are tracking down a band of NPA terrorists which attacked a detachment of the 18th Infantry Battalion in Tukuran, Zamboanga del Sur, Saturday night. The attack resulted in the killing of a civilian and the wounding of four others. The lone fatality was identified as Rodolfo Gonzalo. A military report said the NPA band, using high-powered rifles, attacked the detachment located in Barangay Kamalang, Tukuran, Zamboanga del Sur.

BULLETIN TODAY REPORTS CLASH OF RIVAL MNLF GROUPS

HK301608 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 30 Dec 85 p 8

[By Vice Arevalo]

[Text] Zamboanga City -- Seven persons were killed and 11 others were wounded in two shooting incidents last Friday in Basilan.

Lt. Col. Resurreccion Miravite, Basilan PC provincial commander, reported that in the first incident, three persons were killed and 11 others were wounded when two feuding in a five-hour encounter in Barangay Forestal, Tipo-Tipo Municipality, Basilan. Both groups were composed of former members of the Moro National Liberation Front. (MNLF).

In a report to Brig. Gen. Carlos Aguilar, 9th PC-INP [Integrated National Police] regional commander, Miravite said the clash started when the group of former MNLF Commander Rene Amilul of Buhi, Basakan, Tipo-Tipo, Basilan, attacked the group of ex-MNLF Commander Jallana Dansalan of Barangay Forestal. The group of Amilul withdrew after suffering three casualties.

Killed were Atiri Akil, Panansang Bayan and Indanan Nasilup. Among the seven wounded was ex-MNLF Commander Dansalan. The clash was reportedly caused by a long-standing personal grudge.

In the other incident, four hunters of wild pigs were killed when they were fired upon by unidentified armed men while the four were resting in a nipa hut at Sampinit, Sumisip town, Basilan. The firearms of the victims were taken by the attackers.

The PC and police authorities in Tipo-Tipo town are investigating both incidents, Miravite said.

Last Christmas Day, a family of five were also killed when an armed group believed to be former MNLF rebels fired upon the house of the Tibag family in Barangay Bulan-Bulan, Lantauan Town.

COMMUNISTS REPORTEDLY EXECUTING INFORMANTS

HK311645 Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 31 Dec 85 p 2

[Text] Tuguegarao, Cagayan -- Since August 1984, 21 members of the New People's Army in the eastern part of Cagayan have been executed upon orders of the Communist hierarchy in the area on suspicion of being government informers. This was disclosed by Lt. Col Rodolfo Aguinaldo, military supervisor of a 30-man NPA returnee group that met with Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile here Monday.

The fully-armed returnees, now fighting their own ex-comrades in Eastern Cagayan, exuded confidence that they had the enemy in constant retreat. A spokeswoman of the group, Estrella Agamilla, alias "Ka Rina", said that the former comrades in the underground who were still actively fighting the government were disillusioned and getting "more cruel to their own kind".

According to Agamilla, she escaped execution by the NPA last year by freeing herself from a cage in which she was imprisoned for being suspected as an informer

Enrile briefed the group of former NPA's on the need for a solid political background, both on democracy and communism, in order for them to understand clearly the reasons for fighting the enemy. He noted the tough fighting spirit of the group despite its meager resources and supplies.

YOUNGS REPORTEDLY JOIN REBEL TRAINING CAMPS

HK271119 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 26 Dec 85 pp 1, 7

[By Rod L. Villa Jr.]

[Text] Hundreds of youthful activists have dropped out of sight in Metro Manila and elsewhere reportedly to join dissident cadre training camps in the hills and the countryside during the long Christmas vacation. Law enforcement and education sources monitoring student activities said they have "lost contact" with known militant student leaders, who are known organizers of demonstrations in Manila's "university belt" and other educational centers across the country.

Education Deputy Minister Hermenegildo C. Dumlao said he has "no direct knowledge" of the dissident training camps but that "intensive verification" is being conducted due to the persistence of the reports. He said this could be expected as the youth sector is a traditional target of dissident and other mass movements "in the ongoing battle of ideologies." There has been an increasing number of inquiries with school administrators and other government officials from parents and guardians who have expressed apprehensions over the whereabouts of students. The students have failed to return to their families for the yearend vacation, it was learned.

Education Minister Jaime C. Laya expressed concern for the safety of the students but said that the Education Ministry, by its nature, does not have the intelligence machinery and the problem "properly belongs to the military and similar agencies."

Reports reaching the Philippine Association of Colleges and Universities, the Catholic Education Association of the Philippines and the Ministry of Education, Culture, and Sports showed a massive dissident recruitment movement in schools since last October, building up toward the Christmas vacation. In some schools it started as early as Dec. 16. It was learned that many student activists were reportedly to have spent the last summer vacation in insurgency training camps. Armed forces reports thereafter noted an increase of new faces and new leaders in campuses and that several young college dropouts were wounded, killed, or captured in encounters with dissident groups.

Consequently, education and military officials said they were bracing for renewed disturbances to destabilize campuses, particularly during the weeks leading to the "snap" elections on Feb. 17.

Laya and Dumlao took turns in assuring the effectiveness of ongoing programs to keep the youth busy in wholesome activities and training in employable skills, when the problem was brought to their attention in last Monday's "Kapihan sa Manila" [Manila Coffee Shop] at the Manila Hotel. The two officials cited a range of community and civic projects, productivity and anti-drug abuse programs, and special out-of-school youth activities, particularly in deprived areas in Northern and Southern Luzon, the Visayas and in Mindanao. They stressed the adequacy of these activities in keeping the youth out of crime, dissidence and mischief.



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